

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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FAT MEN MARCH ON GOOSE-STEP DAY

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE NEW YORK NATION fears the spread of German militarism among us. But why German militarism? Why not American militarism? However we are not concerned with the cock-eyed conception of militarism entertained by the political ostriches who edit that weekly collection of illusions, but with the confident hope expressed in the same paragraph of the Sept. 10 issue, which contains the above, that the moment Robert Marion LaFollette takes office, Mars will park his sword in William Jennings Bryan's monkey house and international bankers will hire a private collecting agency to go after their debtors, instead of having the job performed by the United States army.

SUCH innocence might be excusable on the part of one of H. G. Wells' Martian visitors, but it would be straining credulity to believe that a man who has spent so many years among the editorial dens of Wall Street should be so naive as to expect the capitalist system to surrender its weapons the moment LaFollette takes office. It might be remarked that Mr. Villard was equally hopeful, when the great mountebank, Woodrow Wilson, moved into the White House and the Wisconsin senator never expressed so many harsh things about the money power as did the late Woodrow, and it must be confessed that Mr. Wilson delivered his indictment in flawless English.

MR. VILLARD'S scribe might be excused for his optimism, but we can hardly excuse him for the following comment on the actions of the British Labor government in view of what I have read in the London Daily Herald. This is what the Nation says: "We believe that active militant propaganda would cease the minute he took office and that we should have in Washington the same spirit of amity in the conduct of our international affairs which so glorifies the ministry of Ramsay MacDonald and thru him has brot about a temporary solution of the political crisis of Europe." This matter has already been dealt with editorially in the DAILY WORKER and the reason for this added comment is the following news item in the London Daily Herald of August 16:

"SEVERE fighting and more bombing of natives by the Royal Air Forces is reported by the Central News from Transjordan." Apparently bombing natives does not stain the pacifist purity of Ramsay MacDonald in the eyes of American liberals. What counts in his favor is, that he was more or less successful recently in maintaining peace between the big capitalists powers, so that they could go on peacefully exploiting the wage slaves in their own countries, the unfortunate peoples of their colonial empires and the countries that are nominally independent but cannot sneeze until the rulers of the capitalist powers take snuff. Ramsay MacDonald bombs Indian villages because the British imperialists must keep these people in subjection. Refusal on the part of MacDonald to protect their interests (Continued on page 6)

"No Cut" Say Textile Workers.
NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A determined fight against attempts to cut wages in the textile industry is the outgrowth of a discussion in the convention of the United Textile Workers of America here, on the attempted cut of 10 per cent in wages by Rhode Island and North Carolina mills and affecting 10,000 workers. The executive board of the union was instructed to draw up resolutions expressing the union's flat refusal to accept the cut.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SUGAR WORKERS ARRESTED IN HAWAII; STRIKERS MAY TAKE NEW ACTION

By JOSEPH CATLIN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

HONOLULU, Sept. 12.—One hundred and thirty Filipinos, alleged to have been involved in Tuesday's massacre of the striking sugar workers by the police, in which 16 strikers and 4 policemen were killed, were brought into Kauai County court under a strong guard for a preliminary hearing.

The authorities, who are under the thumb of the American sugar interests, are preparing to file charges of murder, kidnapping and rioting against the suspects.

A full report has been sent to Governor General Wood of the Philippine Islands by the labor commissioner, and action is awaited.

In the meantime the situation, the quiet, is filled with tense expectations from both sides, and it is predicted that if summary action is taken against the workers, a more serious outbreak of the striking laborers will be brought about.

CHARGE LABOR HEADS SOUGHT TO SHIELD KLAN

Urged Withdrawal of Anti-KKK Resolution

By KARL REEVE
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 12.—Delegates Robert Speedie and Eli Lucas, of the Dowell Miners' Local Union, charged that Victor Olander and Frank Farrington asked them in the Jefferson hotel to withdraw the anti-Klan resolution introduced by the Dowell miners at the 42nd convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor here.

Victor Olander, secretary of the state federation, had them called to the Jefferson hotel, the two Dowell miner delegates told the DAILY WORKER, and asked them if they would not withdraw the Klan resolution. They abruptly refused. Olander did not definitely state to them the reason for his request, they declare, after he found that they were hostile to withdrawing the resolution denouncing the Klan.

Farrington Shows Klan Letter.
"We met Farrington at the Jefferson hotel headquarters of the Federation," Lucas told the DAILY WORKER. "Farrington showed us a letter, evidently written by a Klansman, which declared Farrington would lose thousands of votes among the miners if he did not oppose our anti-Klan resolution."

Farrington then asked the Dowell delegates if they would object to the withdrawal of the resolution, if he had the resolution withdrawn they declared. They replied they certainly would. It is significant that Farrington was absent from the convention when the Klan resolution condemning the Klan passed.

The substitute motion resolution brought in by the resolutions committee, which passed the convention with less than 20 dissenting votes, while it condemned the Klan by name, left out that part of the Dowell resolution which "demands that the Federation of Labor promote a series of anti-Klan mass meetings and demonstrations throughout the state."

The resolution condemning the Klan, which is the same as was adopted by the American Federation of Labor (Continued on page 6)

NEW JERSEY LABOR CONDEMNNS THE KLAN; FIGHTS INJUNCTIONS

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—The New Jersey Federation of Labor convention went on record condemning the Ku Klux Klan. This action follows soon after the Klan's effort to turn Labor Day at Trenton into a Klan demonstration day. The Klan's plans were opposed by local labor and the parade mustered only a few thousand—instead of the 100,000 boastfully forecasted.

The convention also got behind a legislative program for the passage of a law legalizing peaceful picketing. President Arthur A. Quinn, in urging the legislative program, emphasized that the injunction against picketing had become the employers' accepted method of breaking strikes.

WORLD'S GREATEST AIR MURDER WEAPON BEING PREPARED FOR THE U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, Sept. 12.—The world's greatest airplane, the Zeppelin Z R-3, built for the United States Navy set out today for her third and most severe trial flight.

The route lay over the Alps to Zurich and other Swiss towns. The Z R-3 sets off on her Trans-Atlantic flight to Lakehurst, N. J., about Sept. 23.

The air boat will probably be the most powerful weapon in the next world war for which the capitalist nations with the United States in the forefront, are now pushing towards for the purpose of redividing the resources and markets of the globe.

EXPOSE U. S. AS OPPRESSOR OF CHINESE LABOR

Workers Face National, International Foes

Editor's Note.—In view of the world interest that centers in the latest internal eruptions within the Chinese nation, the DAILY WORKER herewith publishes correspondence received from "Rosta," the Russian Official Telegraph Agency, giving the declarations of the Chinese delegation to the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International, of their darkest problem. It is as follows:

(By Rosta)

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The following is a declaration submitted by the Chinese delegation to the recent Fifth World Congress of the Third (Communist) International, in connection with the discussion of the national question:

"China is under the yoke of world imperialists, on the one hand, and home militarists, on the other," the declaration sets forth.

"Inasmuch as the militarists are subordinated to the influence of one imperialistic power or the other, they are agents of the latter. Therefore, the national movement ought to be (Continued on page 6)

FEDERATION OF LABOR IN WASH. LOVES BOSSES

Short Wants Chamber of Commerce Affiliation

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
SEATTLE Wash., Sept. 12.—W. J. Miller, delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention from the Central Labor Council here, scored the policy of class collaboration laid down in that gathering, in his report which was accepted by the council.

Miller Fights Short.
"If the policy laid down by President Short, of the State Federation of Labor, is a sound one," said Miller in his report, "then I move that our unions should be disbanded, and all strike committees be abolished."

"We must know be in that state of bliss where the lion and the lamb lie down together. But Brother Short has not vouchsafed any information to show that struggle has been relegated to the garbage dump."

The president of the state federation has been instrumental in cementing close relations between the Chamber of Commerce of Olympia, Washington, and the central labor body there.

Auxiliary For Bosses.
These two bodies exchange delegates, with the result that the labor movement is made into a sort of labor auxiliary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Short declared to the convention that it was his purpose to establish the same kind of relations with the business interests throughout the state.

NO AID FOR JOBLESS FROM STATE LABOR

Olander-Walker Clique Worry Only About Len

By KARL REEVE
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 12.—A small left wing stubbornly fought black reaction in the convention of the state federation of labor, and altho 107 votes in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia were mustered, the resolution condemning the Defense Day was sugar-coated with flowery Fourth of July patriotism, Len Small and La Follette were endorsed after Walker had cut off left wing criticism by ruling Tom Parry of Divernon out of order.

Amalgamation Was Voted Down.

The report of the resolutions committee on the unemployment resolutions is typical of the attitude of Walker, Olander and their reactionary brethren toward the vital problems which now confront Illinois labor.

The report, which was passed by the convention, while it "thinks the unemployment problem should receive the attention of Illinois labor, we recommend the subject matter to the executive board with instructions to give such co-operation and helplessness as their means and time will permit."

None of the specific recommendations of the unemployment resolutions were voted on by the convention.

The class conscious pleas of Henry Corbushley, of the Ziegler miners, and Thomas Parry, of the Divernon miners, for a helping hand to Soviet Russia in the name of International working class solidarity were instrumental in mustering the comparatively large vote for recognition of Soviet Russia.

The resolutions committee recommended non-concurrence with the resolution offered by the Dowell miners' local, "calling upon the American Federation of Labor to extend all efforts in order that the United States government shall give full and complete recognition to Soviet Russia."

Anton Johansson, of the Chicago carpenters, and secretary of the resolutions committee, asked to be recorded as favoring the recognition of Soviet Russia, being the only member of the committee who dissented with the non-concurrence recommendation. Parry flayed the reactionaries in the convention who pretend to be progressive.

"Even the Ramsay MacDonald government of England recognized Soviet Russia," Parry declared, "and you sit here and vote against this resolution and try to call yourselves progressive. I am in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia because it is a real working class government. In the name of international solidarity of the workers, we should favor the recognition of Russia."

"Capitalism, especially under the Daves plan, is organized internationally, and it is up to the workers to organize (Continued on page 2)

OLANDER AND WALKER CONFESS THEY FAVORED THE WARS OF BIG EMPLOYERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 12.—In line with the reactionary policy of President John H. Walker and his companions who control the convention, Secretary Victor Olander declared to the delegates to the Illinois Federation of Labor that, "I regret that the resolution condemning Mobilization Day was introduced."

Olander made a lengthy, patriotic harangue declaring against mobilization day mainly because it was promoted by Cal Coolidge and Dawes. He made it very clear, however, that he is in favor of preparedness and also of capitalistic wars.

He bragged about the patriotism he had shown in the last capitalistic war and praised the soldiers who fought to establish American capitalism in Europe.

Olander was followed by Walker, who violently denied he was either a pacifist or was against preparedness. His remarks, altho his speech was incoherent and he rambled from the Bisbee deportation to a tirade on the

SECOND MEETING OF FOSTER AND GITLOW CONCLAVE TOMORROW

Comrade J. Costrell, secretary of the left wing committee of the Workers' Circle, will report the progress of the Foster-Gitlow campaign in New York, to the conference of working class organizations that will be held Sunday, Sept. 14, at 10 a. m., at 3322 Douglas Park Boulevard.

Comrade Murtz will report the activities of the Chicago conference on the battle front here. All labor organizations are urgently invited.

CHANG TSO-LIN ADVANCING UPON CITY OF PEKING

Japs Refuse Permission to Use Trains

(By Cable to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, Sept. 12.—All available cars and locomotives have been seized by the government in a desperate move to check the advance of Gen. Chang Tso-lin upon Peking.

Newspapers have been suspended or placed under strict censorship and a number of editors are in jail.

Japs Refuse Railway Use.
It is reliably reported that Japan will refuse the request of Gen. Chang Tso-lin, who has declared war against Wu Pei Fu to use the South Manchurian railway for the movement of the troops. Troops are, however, arriving in Mukden from both Kirin to the north and Antung in the southwest. The Mukden regiments are ready to move on short notice.

The indications are that a major engagement will take place about 100 miles from Shanghai, at Tai Lake. Wounded arriving in Kiating, on the Shanghai railway, are being brought from Huchow and Kienping. Both towns are in Chekiang province.

Vigilance of foreign governments, whose embassy troops are under the central control of the American officer Loomis, has not ceased. They are looking after property interests very well, as usual.

Spain Faces Civil War by Losses in Moroccan Venture

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Spain is face to face with civil war today as a result of continued reverses on the Moroccan battlefield, according to dispatches received by the Daily Telegraph.

The correspondent declares the latest appeal to the nation from General Primo Rivera to stand by the directory was occasioned by a division in the ranks of the army.

The older generals demand a continuation of the Moroccan war to a bitter finish, while regimental officers and enlisted men are demanding withdrawal from Africa, adding:

"Whichever way the directory decides, it is bound to result in civil war all over Spain."

Tough Black Jack Quits.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Army is saying "good-bye" today to General John J. Pershing.

General Pershing will be succeeded by Maj. John L. Hines, who has been deputy chief of staff for several years.

BIGGEST FEATURE OF CHICAGO CELEBRATION IS BURNING OF 50 COPIES OF DAILY WORKER

"Defense Day—Selz Good Shoes!" "Defense Day—Balaban and Katz, movie producers!" "Defense Day!"

Fat men marching behind the Selz banner. Fat men marching behind the Balaban and Katz flag.

A straggling line of the Boston Department Store employees. Another straggling line of Post Office clerks. A couple of drunks bringing up the rear.

The Kaiser Had 'Em.

An enterprising corporal with tight breeches shouts: "Hey, youse—throw yer chests out, will ya?" Laughter from the standard-bearers.

From the side-lines: "Aw, c'mon, let's beat it! C'mon, Madge, we gotta get those shoes before the sale is over."

No trouble at all to get room to stand. No trouble getting to the very front. A couple of policemen handling the whole gang that had turned to witness the much-heralded Chicago celebration of Defense Day.

Only Stores Flaunt Flags.

I counted rows and rows of houses without flags. One block, two blocks—almost three—but there's a small dingy one in a store window. Almost all of the flags are in store windows—but they are never placed in such a way as to obscure the window displays.

Here comes the parade making its way to the grandstand at Michigan Boulevard, the entrance to Grant Park. A few stragglers start up a faint cheer. It dies out quickly. Here's the flag. A few hats go off—not many.

Now comes the grand body of the parade.

An Opportunity to Advertise.

Defense Day—it pays to advertise. Here they come—the Illinois Merchants Trust company. Here they come—the department of constabulary, the Carson, Pirie, Scott company, the Marshall Field company, the Peoples' Gas, Light and Coke company, the Commonwealth Edison company, the Selz-Schwab Shoe company, the Federal Reserve bank, the Continental and Commercial bank, the Chicago State bank, the Boston Store, the John V. Farwell company, the Davis Dry Goods company, Mandel Bros., the Kewanee Club, Dartmouth College, the Chicago Board of Trade, Balaban and Katz.

And here's "The Fair," another department store, purveyors of "Happy Home" dresses and shirts—prison-made goods.

Refreshments!

The "crowd" goes quickly to the grounds where the Daughters of the American Revolution, beloved of Cal Coolidge, distribute bottles of milk and sandwiches. It is the only spontaneous move that the crowd has made so far. But the enthusiasm wears off quickly, for the milk is warm and curdled and the bread is stale and the ham and beef are fatty.

"Let's make Defense Day twice as big next year. And let's make every day in the year a Defense Day."

Colonel Thomas, chief of staff of the 65th Cavalry division, is shouting hoarsely from a make-shift grandstand in the park. The platform is almost empty, and the "crowd" apathetic, even when the speakers, true to form and obedient to orders, throw bull into the folds of an imaginary red flag.

The band tries the Star Spangled Banner, then. A few falsetto voices take it up.

Burn the "DAILY WORKER."

"Is that all?" the crowd begins to ask.

That's all, except for a little bonfire that the khaki officers have started. It's the DAILY WORKER—the only working class newspaper in the United States, fifty copies of it, going up in smoke. News of the sugar strike in Hawaii. News of fight of the Workers' (Continued on page 2)

HERRIOT APPOINTS COMMITTEE ON SOVIET RUSSIA RECOGNITION

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Premier Herriot, of France, today took an important step looking toward the recognition of Soviet Russia when he appointed a committee to study the manner of re-establishing relations between France and Russia and the formula for recognizing the Soviet government.

Soviet recognition was one of the main planks in the platform on which Herriot was elected to office. The efforts of Charles Evans Hughes during his recent visit to Europe to organize a new drive against the Workers' Republic has obviously not been a pronounced success.

MILITANT MINER FLAYS BOOSTERS OF LAFOLLETTE

Wisconsin Senator Does Not 'Belong' with Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 12.—The left wing of the miners' union struck a fierce blow at the LaFollette and Len Small backers today when Walker and Olander in long speeches, tried to get the convention to buy bonds for the LaFollette campaign.

Olander splashed tears all over the convention in his plea to the delegates to buy bonds because LaFollette had such a lovable personality. Tom Parry, a militant miner, spoke after Olander. He said he is opposed to the convention buying bonds for the LaFollette campaign because LaFollette represented the small capitalists and this was a convention representing workers.

LaFollette for Capitalist System.

"LaFollette is in favor of continuing the capitalist system which enslaves the workers," he said.

"It is strange that our labor leaders, including Olander, when trying to work us into a frenzy in support of LaFollette, always go backward. Olander points out the dark and dismal days of long ago, of the Seamen's union. But to the workers it is a question of what LaFollette is doing today and what he will do in the future."

He said the miners average \$3 a day when they worked. In his mine 700 men draw \$5,600 a day in wages. Every day they work they produce \$16,000 of wealth. How can they be expected to buy back what they produce?

System for Exploitation.

Parry said he was against the capitalist system because as long as it continued, exploitation of the workers would continue and he was against LaFollette because he stood for the perpetuation of that system.

Of exploitation of the workers.

"What is LaFollette doing on the unemployment question? I and thousands like me in the mining industry alone, have been out of work for many months and still LaFollette is silent on the unemployment question."

Must Have Workers' Party.

"I know that there is no individual Moses who can lead the workers out of their present industrial and economic chaos. We will be compelled to organize into a clear cut political party."

All the time that Parry spoke there was the utmost confusion in the convention hall. Walker was continually rapping his gavel for order and the LaFollette supporters were shouting at the top of their voices while the left wing delegates demanded that Parry be given a chance to talk.

Condemn Convict Labor Products.

The convict labor system, particularly as it applies to the marketing of prison-made goods in competition with the products of free labor, was discussed and generally condemned. Resolutions urging the prohibition of public marketing of all such material and recommending its use exclusively in state institutions were adopted.

The convention went on record as favoring legislation to provide compensation for those suffering from occupational diseases, and it urged the creation of a state division of labor statistics to study labor conditions.

AMALGAMATION IS DEFEATED IN STIFF BATTLE

Delegates Put Up Fight for Strong Declaration

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 12.—A substitute for the Dowell amalgamation resolution was presented by the resolution committee and passed but not without a battle on the floor by several delegates who stood behind the original resolution.

The substitute resolution which was passed reads as follows: "It is neither the prerogative nor the desire of the State Federation of Labor to determine what form of organization shall be adopted in any given industry."

Resolution for Amalgamation. The Dowell resolution on Amalgamation reads as follows:

WHEREAS, Only a small percentage of the great working masses are as yet members of the trade unions, great numbers being still unorganized in nearly all the industries; and WHEREAS, This state of affairs not only militates against the unorganized, who are helpless, but against the organized as well, who find themselves severely handicapped in their struggle for better conditions by the ever present army of unorganized; and

WHEREAS, The approaching industrial crisis makes it all the more imperative that we bring these unorganized masses into the unions and thus enormously strengthen our ranks against the bitter onslaughts that are bound to come from the employers as soon as this industrial crisis becomes general. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in its forty-second annual convention, calls upon the American Federation of Labor to unite all its affiliated organizations for a great organization drive in all localities and industries in order to finally bring within the protecting folds of organized labor the masses who still remain outside.

Delegates for Amalgamation. Delegates Parry and Corbushley opposed this substitute vigorously. Parry, in speaking against the substitute, said: "The owning class is amalgamated 100 per cent. He showed how in the 1922 shopmen's strike the rest of the railroad crafts scabbed on the shopmen."

Delegate Corbushley made a strong plea for the original Dowell amalgamation resolution. He showed how today there is monopoly of industry by trusts which is detrimental to labor. He showed how the coal operators near Ziegler, his home town, are buying up coal mines and shutting them down to starve the miners into accepting a wage cut. He said:

"The trade union movement must keep pace with the development of industry or the movement will collapse because of the amalgamation of wealth."

He declared the miners at their last May convention in Peoria were instructed to fight for amalgamation in the federation convention.

Paul King, of the printers' union, declared for amalgamation.

Walker's Alibi—"Unconstitutional." "This discussion is taking place in private part of the labor movement. We all want it and can't get it—funny, isn't it?"

Walker took the stand that the international unions must first request amalgamation before the federation, under the constitution has the right to lead its aid."

Delegate Wright of the typographical union, taking the hint from Walker, got up and declared the amalgamation resolution unconstitutional.

Four Days to Go! Put the Candidates Over!

All Districts Putting in Special Efforts This Week.

REPORTS from the districts are that members will be turning in hundreds of signatures each day from now on in an effort to put every Workers Party candidate in Illinois on the ballot. Many comrades are now turning in filled-out petitions to their captains, and by the time September 15 rolls around, we expect to have the Presidential Electors (Foster-Gitlow electors) and the State candidates and most of the Congressional candidates on the ballot. Then strong folks will be put in for a few extra days to get sufficient signatures for those who will lack the required number on September 15.

Comrade Bill Edwards of the N. S. English branch is setting a corking good example for every Party and League member by being on the job in a number of places. He has gone into various territories and has turned in lots of signatures for District 7, 8 and 9 and now is going after another batch in District 1. Comrade Mankoff of the Maplewood Y. W. L. turned in a bunch yesterday for the State and 7th district. Italian and Greek comrades send in word that they will turn in a large bunch of signatures in the next few days. Douglas Park Jewish, Mid City English and others announce that their membership will all be out next Sunday getting signatures. Good—but hurry, hurry up with your signatures!

The results to date are:

District	Candidate	Signatures obtained	Signatures necessary
No. 1—Gordon Owens		700	1200
No. 4—Joseph Podkolski		400	1300
No. 6—Harry Epstein		320	1000
No. 6—Frank Pelligrino		810	3500
No. 7—Sam Hammermark		1400	4000
No. 8—George Maurer		415	800
No. 9—Jack W. Johnstone		700	1200
Presidential Electors (Foster-Gitlow electors) and Illinois State signatures		1475	2000

Comrades, faster and better work is needed from everyone. Many comrades are slacking and letting a few do all the work. In these remaining days, let every League and Party member get out with petitions and place the Communist candidates on the ballot.

CHILE SENATE WON'T LET PRESIDENT QUIT AFTER MILITARY COUP

(By Cable to The Daily Worker)

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 12.—The Chilean senate this evening declined to accept the resignation of Arturo Alessandri, president of the republic, which was tendered today at the request of the cabinet and the military group headed by Gen. Luis Altamirano. The vote was 16 to 11 against acceptance.

After the action of the senate this evening, Alessandri sent the cabinet a note insisting that he be permitted to resign. Meantime he remains a guest in the American embassy here, where he went early this morning after he resigned.

When Senor Alessandri quit the assumed the office of the vice-president and took over the duties of the chief executive.

TEXAS KLUXERS IN NEW WAR ON "MA" FERGUSON

Try to Block Her Way to Governorship

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TEMPLE, Texas, Sept. 12.—The "fighting family Ferguson" was today preparing for another battle.

Veterans of copious writs and injunctions, Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, democratic nominee for governor and her husband, impeached Governor James E. Ferguson, summoned their counsel for the latest battle of the states, the contest to prevent Mrs. Ferguson becoming a candidate in the November election when her victory is unquestioned.

Charles M. Dickson of San Antonio and Judge I. W. Stephens of Fort Worth have filed an application for temporary injunction seeking to enjoin the name of Mrs. Ferguson from appearing on the November ballots.

Mere Puppet, Says Klan. Their application charges that not only is the woman nominee for governor ineligible for the post under the Texas constitution because of her sex, but she is a "mere figurehead for governor in name only," and that "James E. Ferguson is the real candidate for governor for the purpose of circumventing and evading the force and effect of the impeachment decree."

Ferguson was denied a place on the ballot in the recent primaries because of his impeachment.

HARD TO SWALLOW, YET IT'S A DARNED GOOD FISH STORY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 12.—Capturing wild sea elephants, strange beasts said to weight themselves by swallowing rocks when they wish to descend to the levels of the ocean to feed, is an exciting sport, according to United States naval reservists who returned here today from a trip to Mexican waters.

Four of the elephants were captured in huge nets by the navy men off the Guadalupe Islands south of San Diego, Calif., one of the sea creatures will be shipped to New York City for exhibition.

UNITED FRONT MEET TO HELP SILK WALKOUT

N. Y. Arranges Meeting on September 16

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A monster mass meeting for the benefit of the Paterson silk strikers will be held at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, near Third Avenue, next Tuesday, September 16, at 8 o'clock sharp. The principal speakers will be H. M. Wicks, of New York, and Adolph Lessing, of Paterson.

Wicks has long been prominent in the labor movement throughout the United States and has been taking a leading part in the Paterson strike, and he has been made the target of the vilest abuse by the local kept press of Paterson.

His inspiring speeches day after day have aided materially in holding the lines intact in the present struggle, which is in many respects the most brilliant ever staged in Paterson.

Lessing a Noter Fighter. Adolph Lessing has long been recognized as a leader of the Paterson workers, a veteran of a whole series of labor struggles having been the secretary of the great strike of 1913, in which Bill Haywood, Gurley Flynn, and others played an important part and were imprisoned for their fight against the silk mill owners. Lessing was arrested with Haywood and Flynn for his part in the strike and as the organizer and leader of the present strike conducted by the Associated Silk Co. workers. In addition to these speakers, there will be a number of others prominent in the New York City labor movement. Other Paterson strikers will also be present, including women and children whose labor has contributed to build up the silk industry of Paterson.

The strike is now a month old and was called against the infamous four loom system, which has been imposed upon the workers in this industry during the past decade. Tho there has been no marked change in the productive power of the loom for many years, the gradual speeding up from one loom to a worker to the two loom system, and then the three and four loom system, forces the workers to exhaust every ounce of energy they possess. Vital statistics in this industry show a marked rise in the death rate since the introduction of the multiple loom system. So in the last analysis, these workers are fighting not merely for conditions, but for life itself.

Other demands include the 4-hour day and the 44-hour week, a raise in wages, recognition of the union, and the right of organizers to enter the mills on duty business.

Police and Injunctions. Though this strike has been the most peaceful ever conducted in Paterson, still there has been considerable police terrorism and the use of the infamous injunction. On one occasion 107 pickets were arrested while picketing one mill. So effective has been the strike that the mill owners finally resorted to the ancient weapon, the injunction. The first injunction against the strikers was obtained last Monday by the Rosenstain Bros. Immediately steps were taken by the union to fight this injunction and no sooner had the fight begun than a number of other firms including Kaufman Bros., Haenichen Bros., Samuel J. Aranshous, and the notorious Gilt Edge concern, before whose plant the 107 were arrested, secured a blanket injunction against the organization, naming specifically Adolph Lessing, Fred Hoelscher, the secretary of the union, H. M. Wicks, and others.

This injunction follows closely the language used by Harry M. Daugherty, a now discredited member of the Harding-Coolidge oil cabinet in his injunction against the striking shop men in 1922. At the Webster Hall meeting, the speakers will inform the audience regarding tactics to be pursued in fighting this injunction. The purpose of this meeting is to organize a united front of all sympathetic labor organizations for the purpose of aiding the Paterson strikers in their present struggle. Admission will be free. All militant workers of New York should make it a point to be at this meeting and show the Paterson strikers that labor elsewhere is opposed to the mill slaves of Paterson, being reduced to the economic condition of Chinese coolies.

WORKERS PARTY STREET MEETINGS IN CHICAGO. Saturday, Sept. 13th.

North Ave. & Orchard St.—Speakers Ger. man-Hungarian branches. Speakers, John Edwards, H. Gannex, F. Buckley, 114th St. and Michigan—Speakers, Pullman branches. Speakers, M. Shachtman, and others.

30th & State Sts.—Speakers So. Side br. Speakers, Gordon Owens, Jos. Manley, Division and Washenaw—Speakers N. W. Jewish branch. Speakers, Gometz, P. Ford, and Jewish comrades.

Roosevelt & St. Louis—Speakers D. P. Jewish branch. Speakers, D. Earley, Doseberg, and others.

Milwaukee & Paulina—Speakers Polish branch. Speakers, Maurer, and Polish comrades.

Sunday Evening—Sept. 14. Washington Park "Open Forum"—Speaker for Workers Party—J. A. Earley.

WORLD IS IN HELLUVA FIX WITH REVOLT, WAR AND PILLAGE POPPING

ALLAHABAD, India, Sept. 12.—

Fifteen persons have been killed in rioting between Hindoos and Mohammedans within the past 24 hours. The police are in full control today. Part of the Hindu quarter was burned.

ATHENS, Sept. 12.—Generals Tseroulis and Panayotopoulos were arrested today on a charge of attempting to foment a military revolt to overthrow the present regime.

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 12.—Armando Casali, a Fascist member of the Chamber of Deputies, was shot and mortally wounded by a private guard on his villa estate today.

He was shot by Giovanni Corvi, a worker, who, when arrested, told the fascist militiamen that he had fired upon Casali to avenge the late Giacomo Matteotti, murdered by Mussolini's black shirts.

Casali died without regaining consciousness.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—Ex-Minister Osorio Gamardo was imprisoned today at the disposition of the military courts for spreading rumors prejudicial to the discipline of the army.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 12.—Wahabi (Arab) tribesmen who are on the warpath against Trans-Jordan, Hadjaz, and Iraq, have captured, pillaged and burned the town of Taif, according to word received here today. It had 10,000 population.

State Labor Body Decides Against Aid for the Jobless

(Continued from page 1)

ganize internationally to combat the employers and exploiters of labor.

Dictatorship of Workers. "You may be against Russia because it is a dictatorship, but it is a dictatorship of the working class. Did not the United States government recognize the capitalist dictatorship of Italy, Spain and Poland."

"We have a dictatorship of capitalism in our own country. An example of this is to be found in the steel industry where one man, Judge Elbert H. Gary, dictates how thousands of exploited steel workers shall live."

Corbushley told how the miners of Ziegler had the spirit of international solidarity. He told how they had been shipping mining tools and supplies to their fellow miners in Russia, who because of their suffering during the world war are badly impoverished.

Tells of Persecution. Corbushley recounted the history of persecution of the workers of Russia by the imperialist czar. He related their sufferings during the world war and afterwards, thru civil war and famine, and blockade by foreign capitalist nations including the United States. "And on top of that," Corbushley declared, "the convention of workers here is asked by the resolutions committee to ignore the only working class government in the world."

"We, as working men and women, and as trade unionists, should extend a fraternal hand to the working class government of Soviet Russia when capitalist governments are trying to strangle the workers there and put a czar back on the throne. If Russia has a better form of government, should we even be afraid to investigate it?"

We don't expect the Morgans and Rockefeller to favor recognition of the workers' and farmers' republic, but we expect a labor body such as this to favor recognition. There is no room there for the capitalists."

Postal Clerk for Russia. Delegate William F. Stelzer, Local No. 1 of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, declared in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia.

"Just because we don't agree with their ideas are we going to be against them and try to keep their people down?" he asked. "Russia has been satisfied with her form of government for six years now and it seems to me we ought to allow her to have the form of government the people there have endorsed."

Not one person voted, spoke against recognition. Altho 255 voted in favor of the committee's report against the recognition resolution, not one out of those 255 stood on his feet and gave a single reason against Soviet Russian recognition.

Anton Johannsen told the DAILY WORKER he is for recognition of Soviet Russia because he believes in freedom of the peoples of each country to determine its own form of government.

The resolutions offered on unemployment demanded immediate formation of unemployment councils, the calling of conferences to devise unemployment relief, especially for the miners, agitation for unemployment benefits, to be paid by the state and demands that the industry take care of its own unemployed. None of these recommendations were endorsed by the convention.

NOTICE! CLEVELAND READERS! The DAILY WORKER is sold daily at Schroeder's News Stand on E. Superior, opposite the Post Office.

Laugh with Sid Smith at Race of Andy Gump for the White House

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

TODAY, the business of electing a president of the United States has become a comedy, insofar as the capitalist candidates are concerned. It is the sport of the comic strip artists, who enter their own ludicrous characters in the race for the White House. They have the nation laughing at what the 100 per cent paytrioters excitedly refer to as "the highest office in the land."

It is dangerous to set the millions laughing at something that is supposed to be serious; especially such an important bulwark of the American capitalist system as the presidential pillar, long held up as the desired and possible achievement of every American youth.

"Bud" Fisher, the creator of "Mutt and Jeff," only indulges the performing creatures of his pen with sporadic spurts for the White House. Between having them act alternately as presidential candidates, he uses them as sparring partners for Dempsey, boon companions of the Prince of Wales, or outstripping the world fliers with their paper feats in the air.

Before "Silent Cal" Coolidge can work up enough exertion to take offense at Fisher's comic slurs at his job, Mutt and Jeff are turned loose on new exploits. Even to preach the doctrine of servile labor, either of Jeff serving Mutt, or the other way around. Perhaps that is Fisher's way of "covering-up."

But Sidney Smith, who has given "Andy Gump," "Chester" and "Min" to the world, has hurled his hero "Andy" into the presidential ring with more seriousness than any comic artist has yet attempted.

There is almost a whole page of stuff in the Chicago Tribune, in which not only "Sid" and his hilarious friends, but also the staid Tribune itself, in pictures and news articles, all join in laughing at this exalted job called "The Presidency."

The story is told of the great celebration when Sidney Smith invited all his friends to the unveiling of a "bronze statue" of "his candidate," heralded by none other than former Judge Adolphe J. Pettit, of Chicago, as "more silent than Cal."

The unveiling ceremonies were held at the estate of the comic artist, on the shores of Lake Geneva, near the border line between Illinois and Wisconsin. It pays to be a comic artist for the capitalist press. Radical and revolutionary artists do not have beautiful lake shore villas. They usually have a hard time finding where the next meal comes from.

But the space given the unveiling of the bronze statue of "Andy Gump" must now take its place with the wide publicity extended to the recently conducted, cross-country race participated in by Barney Google's "Spark Plug," the premier attraction of the Hearst comic pages.

It was appropriate that Richard Henry "Dick" Little, the humorous paragrapher, should explain Gump's platform to the friends of his creator. One of "Dick" Little's greatest newspaper achievements, on behalf of his class, in the service of William Randolph Hearst, was sending to Chicago the most perverted and false accounts of the great strike of the Michigan copper miners some years ago.

This making fun of the esteemed things in the capitalist social order, indicates a rotting way at the foundation of this passing system of society.

Leonid Andreyev, the Russian dramatist, in his play, "He Who Gets Slapped," must have had something like this in mind when he has Briquet, the manager of the circus protest to "He," the clown, against the liberties the clown is taking with his audiences.

"But they laughed, nevertheless," protests "He."

"But without pleasure, without pleasure," returns Briquet. "It's not the right game—they won't like you."

Someone else interjects with, "The orchestra did not laugh."

"Because they were getting it," puts in Jackson, an older clown, "but the galleries did, because they were looking at the orchestra getting slapped."

Later Jackson adds, "He had already begun to make them angry."

The clown "He" was getting under the skins of the respectables in the high-priced orchestra seats with his cynical humor. They were the butt of his shafts of wit. Andreyev's clown, "He," was an intellectual from this same "upper class," driven by his own domestic troubles to assume the role of mirth provoker in the sawdust arena. And he knew his own class and could therefore the better poke fun at it.

We do not doubt that Coolidge, Davis and La Follette suffer mental twitches of agony at being entered in the presidential race with Andy Gump, with Mutt and Jeff, and no doubt also with Barney Google before this campaign is over. Yet why should they? Gump, Mutt, Jeff, Google and "Tillie the Toiler" are as much a part of this social system as the presidency to which Cal, John Wall Street and "Bobcat Bob" aspire.

Imagine the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia refusing to take seriously the high offices in the Workers' Republic. Such a thing could never be. Imagine the revolutionary artists under Soviet Rule poking fun at the men and women who occupy the most important positions in the land. That could never happen. In Soviet Russia the whole struggle of the multitudes is in building the new order. It is a serious business, from the most prominent to those who serve the least, because of their limited abilities.

In the United States, in the period of the decadence of capitalism, artists and writers use their best brains poking fun at the nation's popular idols. The most active press workers at the conventions of the capitalist parties were the jokesmiths, the funny columnists and the humorous sketch artists.

There is only one candidacy that is being taken seriously in this presidential struggle. That is the candidacy of the Communists—the only menace to the doddering capitalist order.

Workers and farmers, while giving their most intense efforts in aid of the Communist ticket in this campaign, may well laugh with Sydney Smith in his offering of "Andy Gump" as an opponent of the capitalist candidates racing for the White House.

When the whole working class begins to look upon Wall Street's government as a grim joke perpetrated upon them, the end of the days of capitalism in these United States will draw rapidly nearer.

Even humorists may help as the hangmen of Morgan's capitalist social order.

HAD HARD TIME TRYING TO GET "CHESTS OUT!"

But the Chesty Corporal Tried to Do His Best

(Continued from Page 1)

ers Party and the Young Workers League for decent living conditions among the slaves of the National Biscuit company. News of the union meetings all over the country. Not a single union represented in the "parade" to put a stop to the destruction of the DAILY WORKER.

The fifty papers had been torn from the hands of a Workers Party member who had attempted to distribute them at the end of the "celebration." The "khaki" officers fell on the girl with the papers, pushed her, mawled her, punched her, and tore the papers from her hands.

"Damn Bolshevik," shrieks a ten-year-old boy.

"Gwan back to Rooshy!" yells a fat man.

Police Grab Girl Communist.

Two police escorted the girl towards Wabash avenue. The patriots followed. A guard whipped out his pistol. "If you come a step nearer, I'll shoot."

The patriots fall back. Dare a pistol shot to get at the enemy? Never! The police hurry the girl into a Yellow cab taxi, with two little flags in front.

All the Yellow cab taxis carried two little flags in front on Defense Day.

Later the DAILY WORKER booster arrived at our office to tell her story.

Hoodlums Fails to Break Up Communist Meet in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12.—While a terrified and cowardly representative of "law and order" watched from behind a telephone pole, a drunken crew of hoodlums attempted to break up a street meeting held by the Workers Party at the corner of 28th and Penn Ave., the heart of the Pittsburgh foreign district.

The meeting was addressed by Comrades Pat H. Toohy in English, and Kowalski in Polish. Both speakers exposed the LaFollette illusion, the war schemes of the American imperialists and the unemployment issue. The rowdy element tried everything in their bag of tricks to break up the meeting, finally assaulting a Party member who was selling literature. A large and attentive crowd listened to Toohy and larger yet to Kowalski, who spoke in Polish, after the rowdies were disposed of.

Open Air Meeting Tonight.

Gordon Owens, a Negro, Communist candidate for congress, in the first district and Joseph Manley, campaign manager of the Workers Party, will speak at 30th and So. State streets at 8 p. m. Regular weekly meetings at that corner are attracting hundreds of Negro workers and many of them are joining the So. Side Branch of the Workers Party.

Be on hand to distribute literature.

Fakers Flop For Faker.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The Ohio Federation of Labor here today endorsed the candidacies of Senator Robert M. LaFollette for president, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler for vice-president.

NEW YORK T. U. E. L. TO HELP RAISE FUNDS FOR WORKERS PARTY TICKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Members of the Trade Educational League in New York City are preparing to carry on a two-week campaign in the shops for the purpose of raising funds for the Election Campaign Fund of the Workers Party.

During the period from September 14 to September 28, many shops will be visited. Workers are urged to be prepared to contribute and prepare their fellow workers to help out in the work of raising funds to carry on the campaign and thus cooperate in reaching the masses of workers in this country with the message of Communism.

The Trade Union Educational League which is solidly behind this political effort of the Workers Party, is working out the detailed plans for the great Shop Collection Campaign Drive. At its conference to be held Friday, Sept. 12, these plans will be finally approved and put into operation.

Militants are preparing to take part in the celebration of the opening of the Shop Collection Campaign at the Proletarian Banquet that is being given in honor of Wm. Z. Foster, the candidate for president on the Workers Party ticket, at Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave., Sunday evening, Sept. 14. The banquet is being held under the auspices of the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L.

MARTIAL MAYOR CALLS OFF HIS DEFENSE BLUFF

Wanted to Wake People Up, Is His Alibi

(By The Associated Press)

BERGENFIELD, N. J., Sept. 12.—Local militarists' plans for conscription for Defense Day went awry. Mayor Charles B. Warren admits the city was just bluffing when Chief of Police Scott Coombs threatened that any citizen who failed to register for Defense Day and who was found taking the air while demonstrations were going on would be thrown into a cell. Chief Coombs backs down also.

"That was just printed to wake people up," said Chief Coombs when indignant protests came streaming into his office. "Of course we would be foolish to try to arrest citizens."

The mayor's original proclamation ordered "every able-bodied male citizen of Bergenfield between eighteen and forty-five" to enroll for the Defense Day exercises. Blue registration cards were issued. Chief Coombs backed this with his arrest threats.

The mayor's order got indifferent response. Too many of the eligible males had been "Over There" and gotten fed up with mobilizations.

Backing up the objects was the pledge of the American Civil Liberties Union to put its legal staff at the disposal of all persons arrested for refusing to accept this compulsory military service.

Arrogant Nonsense. In a sharp letter to Mayor Warren the Union denounced his act as "arrogant nonsense," and assurance was given that legal defense would be furnished objects and suits would be financed against the officials responsible for interference with liberty.

They'll Do It Every Time. LONDON.—Rumors are circulating at Tangier that a British company has advanced Albel Krim, leader of the Moroccan rebels \$1,500,000 to assist his campaign against the Spanish in return for commercial concessions, said a Tangier despatch of the Times today.

IT IS GOING TO BE TOUGH ON THE IDLE RICH; TO KEEP THEM OUT OF MURDER THEY MUST WORK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Sept. 12.—Dickie Loeb, slayer of Robert Franks, will be the last of the Loebes to lead a life of idleness.

Never again, his parents have determined, shall the family include a member of "the idle rich" and it became known today that they already have carried this determination to the point of placing their youngest son, Thomas, 12, at work on their 1,500 acre estate here.

Thomas, under the new plan, must rise at dawn and report at the model dairy where, before breakfast he must carry milk from the stables to the churnery and do whatever other tasks the superintendent may assign. This work done, he goes to breakfast and then reports to the farm where he works with the other hands digging potatoes, husking corn, pitching hay or doing whatever may be required.

TEAPOT DUM TUCHUN CHARLEE WUN LUNG BEHIND CHINESE WAR

If language means anything, William Hale Thompson is more interested in the Chinese civil war, than in the smothered battle between Fred Lundin and himself for the political affections of Len Small.

When asked by a reporter if there was any truth in the story that the ex-mayor and the governor had buried the political hatchet, Mr. Thompson began to talk like a military expert.

"I hear Woo Foo Tung has Shang Hang Lung on the run," said the noted politician and naturalist. That he was a military strategist was made plain for the first time, when he succeeded in showing that he had a powerful grasp on the Chinese situation which has puzzled the brains of some of the best Chinese experts in Chicago.

"Charles Wun Lung Hu is Mum dictator of the Teapot Dum government is the power behind the evil war," said Mr. Thompson emphatically. "My knowledge of the real estate business gave me the clue. When Charles was in Europe recently, he had a conference with me. He told me of the Teapot Dum government, which was hatched between them to get behind Wu/Pei Fu, provided that gentleman had generous intentions."

At this point in the interview, Mr. Thompson's attention was called to a ringing telephone. As he returned he said, "The interview is off for the present. I am arranging a banquet which will be attended by 2,500 hungry politicians and it is some job to get enough grub together to feed them. I am hopeful however, that the task can be accomplished. The Wilson Co., packers, are again buying hogs and according to General Dawes, the crops are excellent in the state of Maine. So long."

MODERWELL IS FOR SCAB MINES, SCAB SCHOOLS

Fears the Discussion of Wages and Hours

(Special to The Daily Worker)

"Questions of higher wages and shorter hours, which the teachers councils discuss, are not of enough importance to justify their taking five hours of school time during the year."

That is how Charles M. Moderwell, president of Chicago's school board, dismisses the controversy between Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew and the Teachers' Councils.

He Likes Farrington. Regrettable as the fact may be, the teachers' councils do not discuss questions of higher wages and shorter hours. Mary O'Connor, organizer for the Chicago Teachers' Federation, assures the DAILY WORKER that such matter never came up in the sessions of the councils.

Charles M. Moderwell has had plenty of experience in dealing with "union" labor, he told the DAILY WORKER yesterday. "I ought not to be having any trouble," says Moderwell. "I operated in Illinois back in 1917, and Frank Farrington and I always got along fine."

Mr. Moderwell isn't dealing with union labor at present. The Mordue Collieries company, in West Virginia, of which Moderwell is president, is a strictly non-union concern.

"Not a union man in it," announced Moderwell.

Moderwell was one of those who voted at the meeting of the board of education to put off the voting on the measure proposed by J. Lewis Coath, directing the school board to instruct Superintendent William McAndrew to call the teachers' councils together. The council meets next week. It was pointed out to Moderwell that if the board fails to take action this week, the proper time for the council meeting will have passed. In spite of this fact, and in spite of the fact that members of the board denounced Mr. McAndrew as lacking in tact, discretion and leadership, Moderwell helped to get the decision put off.

Passes Buck to McAndrew. That the technical question of whether the teachers are to meet on their own time or on school time merely provides the entering wedge which will lead to a complete reorganization of the school council is shown in the statement which Mr. Moderwell made to the DAILY WORKER yesterday.

"I am heartily in favor of permitting Superintendent McAndrew to do as he sees fit in this case," said Mr. Moderwell. "I think that Superintendent McAndrew should be permitted to reorganize these councils so that there will be school principals present, if he so desires."

Object to Principals. The presence of school principals at the teachers' meetings was the very thing so bitterly fought by Ella Flagg Young, when she was the driving force behind these councils, because she realized that the principals would serve only to gag the "rank and file," and prevent them from expressing their opinions.

The injunction which parents of the children who have been transferred from the Harper school have been seeking, was denied yesterday by the Circuit Court on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over the matter.

Young Workers League Plans Sunday Hike to Milwaukee Woods

Sunday, Sept. 14, the Chicago Young Workers League is going on an organized hike to the Milwaukee Woods near Niles, Illinois. Young comrades all over the city will gather at the following points and proceed in jolly bunches to the Milwaukee car line:

On the North Side they will gather at Fullerton and Halsted at 9 a. m. On the Northwest Side at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., at 9 a. m. On the West Side at 3322 Douglas Blvd. at 9 a. m. From there the comrades will proceed to the end of the first Milwaukee car line and await till all the forces gather and then hike to the woods.

The program for the day is: "Bishop of Cantaloupe" will speak on "DON'T EAT NOW, WAIT TILL YOU DIE." Hot dogs will be served to those who won't wait. Baseball games—Soccer Ball Games—Football Races. With the fine briskly fall weather promised us for Sunday a great gathering of young folks is expected at this last outing of the season.

FORMER GOVERNOR McCRAE, OF INDIANA, WHO ROBBED BANKERS IS GIVING FISCAL COURSE IN JAIL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 12.—Former Governor Warren T. McCrae, an honor convict at the Atlanta federal penitentiary where he was sentenced on charges of violation of the national postal law and embezzlement, is teaching a Sunday school class regularly at the prison, according to word received from John Reese, former Terre Haute deputy sheriff serving sentence for alleged protection of bootleggers.

U. S. AND J. BULL CHINESE NOTES WORRY THE JAPS

Hint Tokyo May Back Manchurian War Lord

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Sept. 12.—Japan is reported to be alarmed over the exchange of notes between London and Washington on the Chinese situation.

The Tokyo government, in a semi-official dispatch diplomatically objects to being left out in the cold and just as diplomatically hints that if Charles Evans Hughes and Ramsay MacDonald find it to their advantage to back Wu Pei Fu, general in command of the central government forces, the Mikado might feel it good business to offer General Chang, war lord of Manchuria, a satchel full of gold yen.

Rain Holds Up Fighting. The military competition between the rival Chinese tuchuns for the favor of the capitalist powers are held up owing to the rain. A significant sidelight on the character of the Chinese rulers can be seen from the fact that the bandit chiefs are well supplied with funds while the only outstanding Chinese leader who has the welfare of his people at heart, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, hasn't enough funds to treat his troops to a rice soup-breakfast. The armies of the other bandits march on their stomachs, but so far as the bankers are concerned, Sun's troops must live on their nerves.

The rival generals are taking advantage of the lull in fighting due to the rain, to visit the fighting fronts. Like their Occidental co-workers in the field of organized murder for profit, the Chinese generals are to be found where the communique is thickest and they only visit the front when the enemy is all out of shot. Chinese generals are good insurance risks.

Fu Has Long Finger. The Peking government is now in the hands of a military council. This is believed to be a development of the Hughes and MacDonald policy. The minister of finance is endeavoring to raise funds for military purposes. Funds will not be lacking if Wu Pei Fu carries out his part of the bargain, and there being no richer capitalist countries than the United States and England, it is likely that he will.

Change on the March. According to reports received here, Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian war lord, began the movement of his advance guard southward today toward the Manchurian border for an invasion of Chihli and the ultimate capture of Peking. The report said the main body of troops would follow tomorrow.

The Peking government issued a formal statement declaring none of its troops were concentrated along the Manchurian border.

Protect Russian Crops. MOSCOW.—The Council of Labor and Defense has requested the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs to enter negotiations with the governments of Persia, Afghanistan and China aimed at the adoption of measures against the crop-damaging insects, and in particular the locusts which come mostly from Persia and West of China regions contiguous upon the U. S. S. R.

LIBERTIES UNION HITS ARRESTS IN PATERSON STRIKE

Nabbing of 107 Pickets Held Illegal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The action of the Paterson police in arresting 107 pickets of the striking silk workers, was scored yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union in a letter to Mayor C. M. McLean as an "unwarranted invasion of the established right of peaceful picketing." The Union called on the Mayor to protect the rights of the strikers, which have been exercised for over four weeks without interference. Lawyers representing the Civil Liberties Union will be in court when the cases come to trial. The Union was appealed to by the Associated Silk Workers, who are conducting the strike for an eight-hour day and a maximum of two looms per worker. The Union says the picketing cases will be appealed, if necessary, to establish the strikers' rights.

More than 700 strikers were picketing in front of the Gilt Edge Plant last Thursday when the police ordered them to disperse. When the crowd continued to parade in silence, the police stepped in and arrested 99 men and 8 women. There was no disorder, according to the Civil Liberties Union, except in the case of one striker who struck a policeman with his fist. The men were all released under \$50.00 bail each, and the women under \$20.00.

Keeping His Toe Hold. GIBRALTAR.—General Primo Rivera, head of the Spanish directory, and his staff are remaining at Tetuan, on the western end of the Moroccan battle zone, despite the advances of the enemy in that direction, said advices from Melilla today.

CASHIER WALKS OFF WITH \$700,000 AND BANK GOES TO DEVIL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PUTNAM, Conn., Sept. 12.—The First National Bank of Putnam, closed after its cashier, G. Harold Gilpatrick, former state treasurer, attempted to commit suicide, is short \$700,000 in its accounts as a result of the cashier's embezzlement, a representative of the comptroller of the currency made known tonight. The representative has been sent here to investigate the affairs of the wrecked institution.

Many depositors and stockholders are greatly disappointed at the amount of the shortage it being in excess of their expectations.

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Our Candidates
FOSTER'S DATES
Paterson, N. J.—Halvita Hall, 86 Van Hook Street, Saturday, September 13, 8 p. m.
BUTTE, Mont.—Sunday, September 21st, 8:00 p. m.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Monday, September 22nd, 8:00 p. m.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Masonic Temple, Tuesday, September 23rd, 8:00 p. m.
TACOMA, Wash.—Eagles' Hall, Wednesday, September 24th, 8:00 p. m.
ASTORIA, Ore.—Saturday, September 27th, 8:00 p. m.
PORTLAND, Ore.—I. O. O. F. Auditorium, 10th and Salmon Sts., Sunday, September 28th, 8:00 p. m.
BERKELEY, Cal.—High School Auditorium, Tuesday, September 30th, 8:00 p. m.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—California Hall, Turk and Larkin Sts., Wednesday, October 1st, 8:00 p. m.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Friday, October 3rd, 8:00 p. m.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Unity Hall, 138 So. 2 East, Sunday, October 5th, 8:00 p. m.
DENVER, Colo.—Auditorium, Curtis and 14th Sts., Tuesday, October 7th, 8:00 p. m.
GITLOW'S DATES
Comrade Gitlow, candidate for vice-president, will address meetings at the following places:
BOSTON, Mass.—Scenic Auditorium, corner Berkeley and Warren Sts., Sunday, September 14th, 2:30 p. m.
NORWOOD, Mass.—Sunday, September 14th, 8:00 p. m.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St., Monday, September 15th, 8:00 p. m.
MAYNARD, Mass.—Tuesday, September 16th, 8:00 p. m.
GARDNER, Mass.—Wednesday, September 17th, 8:00 p. m.
WORCESTER, Mass.—A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull St., Thursday, September 18th, 8:00 p. m.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Hermanson's Hall, 158 Crown St., Friday, September 19th, 8:00 p. m.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave., Saturday, September 20th, 8:00 p. m.

Anti-Meetings Injunctions.
WEST VIRGINIA, Sept. 11.—Following announcement by Attorney General England that eviction of striking miners from company-owned houses without court proceedings was illegal, ten coal operators filed a petition asking an injunction to restrain the United Mine Workers from giving relief to miners and holding mass meetings.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

JAP PACIFISTS OBSERVE PEACE DAY AGAINST U. S. "DEFENSE DAY"
(Special to The Daily Worker)
TOKIO, Sept. 12.—The Japanese Educational Society here today observed "Peace Day" in opposition to America's defense day tomorrow. Speakers condemned "Defense Day" ideas as harmful.

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Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923, at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application

Dawes in Milwaukee

The windy armchair general who has taken the silence out of the republican party election campaign, paid a visit to the city that was once made famous by Schlitz beer and perverted socialism. The object of the general's visit was to reveal Robert Marion LaFollette in all his native nakedness as the most finished demagogue that ever charged the American political ozone with things that appeal to the passions of the masses, but not to their reason.

There is an old saying, "It takes a thief to catch a thief." It is quite obvious that one acquainted with the profession of thievery should be better fitted to track people following this line of business than one who was never in the game. So with demagogues. Hell an' Maria is an expert tho he lacks "Fightin' Bob's" technique. While LaFollette defends the capitalist system with certain reservations, the general defends it from Abraham Lincoln to Harry Daugherty.

In his Milwaukee speech Dawes followed his usual line of attack. LaFollette was trying to undermine the constitution; he was wrapped in the red flag; he was the leader of the "forces of disorder" ad nauseum. Nobody knows better than Dawes that LaFollette is no enemy of the constitution or of the capitalist system. LaFollette repudiates the charge that he is radical. At least 75 per cent of his publicity is devoted to proving his loyalty to our so-called American institutions. In accusing LaFollette of being wrapped in the red flag, Dawes reveals himself as the most vulgarly brazen demagogue in America.

Between LaFollette and Dawes the American workers have only a choice of two evils. Dawes appeals for the support of the American workers on the grounds that the republican party, political organ of the dominant faction of American capitalism, will keep their dinner pails full. LaFollette tells them that his antiquated nostrums, such as restoring competition in industry, curbing the power of the supreme court, and in general clipping the claws of the capitalist tiger, will bring them prosperity.

The Workers Party alone of all the parties contesting the election, thru its candidates William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow, tells the workers that no tinkering with the capitalist system will bring them prosperity. Capitalism itself is the cause of the evils from which they are suffering, and before they can even make a beginning to solve their problems they must abolish the capitalist system, the capitalist government and establish a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

Burning the Ships

News that \$265,000,000 worth of wooden ships, built by the government during the war but never used, are to be burned to recover the few thousand dollars worth of metal used to hold them together, will probably leave the public rather cold. It has become old stuff, this matter of revelations of the gigantic graft and waste of the war, and no one will get excited about it any more.

Capitalism is continually burning its ships, however, and the incidents of war waste and corruption have a much more general significance than merely to illustrate the evils of imperialist wars. What happened when the United States entered into the world conflict was not a sudden orgy without connection with the "normal" course before and after. Incidents like the wooden ships, which can be multiplied to account for many billions of war debts, were but intensified and magnified examples of what capitalism is at all times.

For the capitalist system has passed beyond the point where it is constructive, where it builds and develops the machinery of production as a whole. It stands now as a fetter upon the development of world economy. It is continually producing wooden ships only to burn them later. It keeps constantly increasing millions of workers, who are anxious and willing to create more wealth for society, in a state of unemployment, and general degradation and unproductiveness.

The reason for this is that capitalism is built upon profits and not production. If profits can be increased by a curtailment of the volume of commodities produced, then capitalism immediately shuts down on production. When the big capitalists at the top of the machine can increase their wealth by building wooden ships to be later burned, why should they build anything that would give them smaller gains for themselves? Which is one of the guarantees, also, that capitalism is headed for the graveyard. Its date of burial depends upon the rulers of the future, the working class, but its death is made sure by its own inner corruption.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Slave Mind

That the American Negro is going thru an awakening process is evidenced by the number of organizations that have sprung up in recent years, designed to give expression to the volume of discontent that is rapidly growing among that most exploited and persecuted people. All Negro organizations of any numerical importance are in the hands of either bourgeois professors who follow the policy of dignified begging from the capitalists or else are directed by such charlatans as Marcus Garvey, who also begs but without the polish of his competitors.

Among the Negro workers there is a rapidly developing sentiment that the progress of the Negro toilers toward freedom from industrial slavery—the same kind which their white comrades suffer from—and from comparative social ostracism, depends on their ability to organize themselves on a class rather than on a racial basis and to throw in their lot with their white fellow workers in assailing the power of their only enemy, capitalism.

Capitalism is the real enemy of the black man as it is of the white man. Negro editors who try to arouse the hatred of the black workers for the white workers are not serving the cause of their own people. They are either silly fools or paid agents of the white capitalists. The workers have no rights except those they have secured by fighting. They can hold no rights except those they are willing to fight for. This applies to black and white.

The subservience to the American ruling class which finds expression in editorial whining in some Negro papers is disgustingly advertised in the current issue of the Chicago Defender, a Negro weekly published in Chicago. In an editorial on Defense Day, the writer, after blatantly declaring that: "If Uncle Sam wants to know what he has at his command for the future defense of the country let him look at the 12,000,000 of us and count every one as present in time of need," goes on to boast of the half million Negroes who helped in the late Morgan war, and even tho on their return from France, they had their uniforms torn off and some of them starred as the principal attraction at lynching bees and tar and feather parties, before the stench from the rotting corpses in Flanders ceased to pollute the atmosphere, this slave-minded editor tells us that the Negroes are willing to do the same thing again. We doubt it. At least we hope he is talking thru his hat.

The Chicago Defender hopes that by thus groveling in the mud before the military army of the American capitalist class, which is the government, that the masters will deal more leniently with the Negro. The American Negro will be treated with respect when he learns to rely on his own ability to protect whatever rights he has now; when he ceases to follow the groveling humbugs and charlatans who now lick the boots of his masters for a consideration; when he no longer gives ear to the siren call of race hatred that is chanted by the prostituted editors and bourgeois mountebanks of his race; and when he learns to join with his white brother for the overthrow of the robber system that condemns all workers black and white to a life of toil, misery and degradation.

The Chinese Tell a Story

Just listen to the Chinese for a while. Let them tell you the story of what is going on in their country. It will be a different tale altogether from what you are accustomed to find in your home newspapers, in the organs of the capitalist press.

The Chinese delegation to the Fifth Congress of the Communist International has given us just a few of those excellent doings of the foreign governments in China with which the history of world imperialism is replete. Listen to it:

For an attempt to search an American merchant at Kalgan, who was suspected of carrying on illegitimate business and who resisted the Chinese authorities, the American government demands payment of fifty thousand dollars of "compensation" and punishment of the "guilty" officials. Guilty of what? Nobody knows.

Chinese textile operatives at Hankow, employed by an English cotton mill, declare a strike in protest against the dismissal of some of their fellow workers for joining a union. A street demonstration takes place. Whereupon the English soldiers stationed at Hankow attack the strikers, disperse the demonstration, wound some of the participants and have a number of them arrested and given jail sentences.

Examples of this sort could be related without end. We listen to the story told by the Chinese themselves and we get the true flavor of imperialist rule in China. And we ask again: How long are the workers of America, England, France and Japan going to keep quiet about it?

Luckily for China and for ourselves, the Chinese masses themselves are beginning to move. Just a few weeks ago there was formed in Peking, China, a new organization that calls itself "The Society for Combating Imperialism." And the first public act of this new organization was to send a letter of greetings to Comrade Trotsky, expressing recognition and gratitude to the Soviet government for its humane, sympathetic and brotherly attitude towards the sufferings of the Chinese masses. Which again proves the old truth that the only real friend of the oppressed nations the world over is the revolutionary working class and its leader—the Communist International.

"During the last few years," said Sidney Webb, a leader in the British Labor Party, "this party (Labor Party) has enrolled bishops, and peers, landowners, a banker or two and not a few manufacturers and other employers of labor." Is it surprising that LaFollette should favor a party of that composition here, minus the name?

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1.)

would mean his quick departure from Downing Street. LaFollette, who is not a pacifist—this much is admitted by the Nation—would do just as MacDonald is doing. He is busy now proving that he is not a radical. If he gets into the White House he will be in a better position to prove his loyalty to capitalism.

THE NATION also congratulates Calvin Coolidge for "two excellent things since the beginning of his campaign for which he is entitled to all praise," namely his approval of the nomination of a colored man in New York on the socialist ticket and his refusal to come out for the elevation of the guns on American battleships in order to bring the fighting efficiency of the United States navy up to the British standard. Perhaps Villard is thankful for small mercies and Calvin's record is so black that these two liberal virtues shine like the glow of a firefly in a swamp. We once knew of a rather undesirable farmer who took his passage beyond the dark ocean. The neighbors gathered around at his wake and as it is not considered good taste "to speak ill of the dead" the mourners maintained a discreet silence with the exception of one who succeeded in finding one thing that could be put down on the credit side of the deceased's ledger. "If he wasn't much good for anything

else," he said, "he could smoke a good pipe of tobacco."

THE socialist party was afflicted with a set of principles as recently as the year 1920. Since then it has reorganized and listed its 1920 declaration of principles under the general heading of "unrealizable liabilities." Many socialists who have forgotten all about their principles may be interested to read paragraph five of the 1920 declaration of principles: "Around and about the capitalist class cluster the numerous and varied groups of the population, generally known as the 'middle classes.' They consist of farm owners, small merchants and manufacturers, professional and better paid employees. Their economic status is often precarious. They live in hope of being lifted into the charmed sphere of the ruling classes. Their social psychology is that of the retainers of the wealthy. As a rule they sell their gifts, knowledge and efforts to the capitalist interests. They are staunch upholders of the existing order of social inequalities."

THIS seems to fit the leaders of the movement that now finds in LaFollette its modern Moses. "They are staunch upholders of the existing order of social inequalities." They are selling their gifts, knowledge and efforts to the capitalist class. This is just as true of the socialists as it is

of Gompers, the chief American labor faker, Warren S. Stone, the labor banker, and non-union mine operator; Rudolph Spreckles, the sugar magnate and the hundreds of other disgruntled capitalist retainers who are trying to boost their sale price by shaking the LaFollette club at the heads of the master class. The socialist party has as little stomach for the exhuming of its past class declarations of policy as the British government would have for the publication of the skeletons in the war department closets.

THE state convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor adjourned sine die after a resolution endorsing the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket, was tabled by a vote of 206 to 95. The New Jersey labor fakers are for Davis and for open booze openly arrived at. While Bryan, the missing link on the democratic ticket is as dry as the lone proverbial Scotchman in a saloon, Davis is judiciously wet. The labor leaders of the Mosquito State are as corrupt as Chinese tuchuns. So are the reactionary labor leaders of the other states.

SOVIET RUSSIA shipped abroad during the first half of the current fiscal year, 758,000 tons of oil, which is more than 80 per cent of the total exports for 1913. Russian petroleum is again competing with American in the European market. A capitalist editor commenting on the

remarkable progress made by the Communist government in bringing its oil industry up to within twenty per cent of the pre-war production, assumes that Russian peasants are going without oil. As a drowning man will grasp at a straw the enemies of the Workers Republic readily grasp every possible assumption that would minimize the victories of the Russian Communist government on the economic front.

A GENTLEMAN who styles himself president of Georgia (not the state that cast its solid vote for MacAdoo at the Democratic convention but Soviet Georgia, a contented member republic in the United Socialist Soviet Republic) had better secure the services of an alienist, or else go on a tomato and lettuce diet. He is rambling about Europe telling strange tales of revolutions in Georgia, cities captured, Soviet troops revolting, etc. The gentleman has written a letter to Rykov, Soviet premier offering Russia a "most favored nations" commercial treaty in Georgia, provided Rykov recognizes the independence of that country. But the gentleman is rather late with his offer. The Georgian workers and peasants are under the impression that they are already free and independent and are heartily enjoying their status in the great Union of Socialist Republics with headquarters in Moscow. Another case of defective pineal glands.

Expose U. S. As Oppressor of China

(Continued from page 1.)

directed against imperialists and their agents.

Cites Imperialist Oppressions. "A number of outrageous events having occurred during this last year are an evidence of imperialistic, arbitrary and oppressive action in China. The following are but a few instances thereof:

"(1.) The case of the American merchant at Kalgan, who, when searched by the Chinese authorities, resisted and was wounded—whereupon the American authorities demanded \$50,000 compensation, apologies and the punishment of the local officials, and the Chinese authorities had to submit to these conditions.

"English Break Strike. "(2.) The strike of the Hankow textile workers, following the dismissal by an English cotton mill of 300 Chinese operatives, as a reprisal against their attempt to form a union. The ejected workers arranged a demonstration, which was however dispersed by English armed force, many of the workers being wounded in the affair. Thirty-three of them were arrested and five were sentenced to five months and the rest to two months in prison by the British consul.

"(3.) The Gold Franc question. As is known, the French government, owing to the fall of the franc, demands payment of the French part of the Boxer indemnity in gold, instead of paper francs, which means a loss of some 55 millions taels to the Chinese people.

Japan Gets In An Oar. "(4.) The Port Arthur and Dairen leases. Altho the term of lease for which these areas were handed over to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war expired last year, Japan is still refusing to restore them to China.

"(5.) The Lanching affair. After the attack of the bandits on the express near Lanching, in which about 100 Chinese and 20 foreigners were robbed and made prisoners, the diplomatic corps demanded \$8,700 compensation for every robbed foreigner, the organization of railway protection control of foreign chiefs and the dismissal of a number of officials. These demands were complied with.

"(6.) Cotton exports. The diplomatic corps demanded that the prohibition to export cotton be lifted, and, in spite of the protests of Chinese merchants, the government submitted to this demand.

Dodge \$200,000,000 in Taxes. "(7.) Tobacco taxes. The British-American Tobacco company in China is exempted from paying the tobacco tax, which means a loss to the country of some \$200,000,000 yearly.

"(8.) The Canton duties. When the Kuomintang government of the south of China decided not to hand over the revenue from levying of cus-

oms duties to the Peking government—or, in other words, due to certain circumstances to the control of foreign powers—twenty foreign warships were despatched to Canton, to force the authorities there to reconsider their decision.

Demand Naval Squadron. "(9.) Foreign fleet. The imperialistic powers have an agreement be-

tween them regarding the formation of a joint naval squadron on the river Yangtze-kiang, and are making efforts to have the Chinese government agree to this plan.

"The list of such examples," the authors of the Chinese declaration continue, "could be prolonged indefinitely. The government is under the influence of imperialists, but in response to the arbitrary conduct of foreigners, the national movement in China is growing, in which the Kuomintang influence is steadily growing.

Organize Revolutionary Movement. "We consider necessary to create such a national revolutionary movement, under the direction of a strong centralized party, which could draw broad masses to the movement.

"The national congress of the Kuomintang adopted the party program, demanding the abolition of all oppressive agreements of exploitation, concluded with foreigners, regarding concessions, consular rights, foreign control of customs, and also the repudiation of all loans contracted by irresponsible governments. In the field of home policy, the party demands general suffrage, freedom of speech and meetings, the enactment of labor legislation and the protection of labor organizations, the reorganization of the agrarian system and nationalization of means of communication.

"After this congress, the Kuomintang entered into a new phase. Many laborers and intellectuals have now joined the party.

Hold May Day Demonstrations. "A number of big demonstrations in various towns were arranged on May Day under our direction. When the Chinese government at first broke up the agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Kuomintang arranged a demonstration in Peking, which was dispersed by the police.

"Today, the Peking government is beginning to persecute the Kuomintang. Thus, five members of the party were arrested at Hankow on May 1st, and then executed, while five other Kuomintang members were apprehended in Peking and jailed without court judgment.

The authors of the reported declaration conclude by stating that their party is still small in China. They state that it is the party's program, in accordance with the resolution of the Fourth World Congress of the Third (Communist) International, to direct the labor and participate in the national movement in China.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DEFENSE DAY



Charge Labor Heads Sought to Shield Klan

(Continued from Page 1.)

bor several years ago, declares in part: "We feel that the attempted usurpation of the power of government by the Ku Klux Klan is of paramount importance to every American. We cannot believe that any American after giving full thought to the purposes and objects sought to be obtained by this organization can either join or condone such a conspiracy.

Hit Klan Intolerance. "The American people cannot tolerate the threat or the accomplishment of usurpation of the powers of government by any organization or be denied by intimidation, fraud or duress. The intolerance of the Ku Klux Klan is its stock in trade. By the arousing of blind hatreds it seeks to nerve its adherents on to a policy that falls little short of treason. Thru prejudice it attempts to swerve its followers to a course that could not be made attractive to any following by any other means. We cannot refrain from pointing out the fact that great wars have been fought for the very freedom that

the Ku Klux Klan seeks to deny and destroy.

"The trade union movement for itself has always sought to keep its own

councils free from either religious or racial bigotry, intolerance. We have the highest regard for legitimate fraternal organizations, and we pay the highest tribute to them for their good works. But the K. K. K. seeks to overthrow laws and deny constitutional rights which we prize above everything because they constitute the breath of life itself to free men and women.

Condemn "Invisible Empire." "We condemn this secret conspiracy, this hideous and sinister movement that proudly calls itself 'the invisible empire,' cloaking itself in masks and mumery while it eats at the hearts of our institutions. We call upon America in general, and trade unionists in particular, to be aware of this menace and to conduct themselves in the open under the law. It is the trade unionist's duty of the highest order to shun this conspiracy. Reverence for democracy as it is constituted today in the United States was woven into the resolution which denounces the Klan.

WORKERS' STRAW VOTE

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The workers employed in the shop of _____

_____ have taken a straw vote on the presidential candidates, and the vote was as follows:

WM. Z. FOSTER	votes;	LaFOLLETTE	votes;
Workers Party		No Party	
DAVIS	votes;	COOLIDGE	votes.
Democratic Party		Republican Party	

I certify that this report is correct:

Name: _____

Address: _____

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION

This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1924.

Three Principles of the Program of Action

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

THE development of the Workers Party into a mass Communist Party is a tremendous task, one that calls for the exercise of the utmost intelligence, militancy and courage of the whole membership. The work of party building must be carried on much more planfully, continuously, and determinedly than is now the case. There is far too much sluggishness, too many lackadaisical methods in existence at present. The sooner our party gets rid of these evidences of youthfulness the sooner it will lay the basis for a real organization.

In the program of action, recently adopted by the Central Executive Committee and then laid before the membership as a whole, there is offered the means to develop our party along the way it must go if it is to take on the ideology, structure, and functions of a real Communist mass party. The party units, high and low, should study this program carefully and put its provisions diligently into effect.

Three principles of the program of action deserve especially to be called to the attention of the membership. These are, (a) the concept of a balanced program of work; (b) the creation of the machinery necessary to get this work accomplished; (c) the means to make this machinery actually work. The first deals with the ideology, the second with the structure, and the third with the functioning of the party. Let us consider these principles one at a time:

A Balanced Program of Work.

Because of the complexities of modern social organization, the Communist Party perforce must carry on activities simultaneously in many spheres. This necessity is seen best expressed, of course, where the party is in power. Then it has to supervise and direct every living institution, including the government, the industries, agriculture, the army, the trade unions, the schools, the co-operatives, etc., etc. The party must have the breadth of vision not only to develop proper policies for all these institutions, but also to put them into effect simultaneously and continuously. Great injury, if not actual disaster, results if any of these urgent tasks are neglected.

Even under capitalism the need for a highly diversified activity exists, although naturally upon a minor scale than in a proletarian society. Our party is confronted with a multitude of tasks, all imperatively demanding attention. It must, of course, wage a militant struggle against capitalism at all points, including the carrying on of vigorous election campaigns, creation of united fronts around burning political issues, leading of strikes, warring against the reactionary union bureaucracy, organizing the unorganized, establishing shop committees, defending class war prisoners, etc., etc. But while the party is waging this struggle, which is its reason for being, it must not forget the vital tasks of educating its membership, of utilizing every possible opportunity to attract sympathetic working class elements into the party, of reorganizing itself upon the basis of shop nuclei, of building the party press, etc., etc. In short, we must not only use the party continuously in the class war, but we must also carry on continuously the process of strengthening it numerically and ideologically.

Unfortunately our party membership has not yet reached the point where it realizes the necessity for such continuous work on all the fronts of party activity. A most decided tendency is for the members to concentrate upon certain issues,

whether these in given instances be the maintenance of some struggling paper, the organizing of labor parties, or the carrying on of trade union work, and to disregard everything else. Consequently, vitally necessary work is not done. The final effect is that as a whole the party has neglected many of its most urgent tasks, including the bringing in of new members and the education of the membership at large. The tendency to neglect the industrial work is also quite marked, only a very small percentage of the members taking any interest or part in it whatever. Naturally, the party suffers from this tendency to neglect necessary work; it fails to properly exploit the opportunity to develop itself into a well-rounded mass organization.

A leading principle of the program of action aims to correct this evil by educating the party to the necessity for carrying on work systematically

and educating itself and the masses, it will begin to make real strides towards its goal of a mass Communist Party.

The Necessary Machinery.

It is not enough, however, that the membership be educated to the necessity for activity in all the fields above indicated and then equipped with the necessary policies. The party must also be organized to put these policies into effect. This the Program of Action proposes to accomplish thru a series of committees for its various policies.

For an organization, whether it is the W. P., a trade union, or whatnot, to legislate without creating the machinery necessary to carry out its decisions is futile. Nothing is accomplished. Everyone engaged in any kind of organized activity knows this well. To get results an individual or a committee must be charged with the responsibility. The mass cannot

a big committee to build up the meeting. This committee, headed by J. W. Johnstone, hired the Coliseum, the biggest hall in Chicago, got a speaker of national repute, and advertised the meeting widely. Result, 20,000 people in attendance and one of the greatest labor meetings in the history of Chicago. Organization got results.

Many examples such as the foregoing could be cited to show the value of committee organization. But they are needless. Recognizing the principle involved, the Program of Action provides organization for each of its policies. In the C. E. C. some one member or committee will be held responsible for the enforcement of each policy. The same principle shall apply in the C. C. C.'s, D. E. C.'s, and local branches. All shall have their committees on the election campaign, industrial work, membership, DAILY WORKER, education, and unemployment. In the smaller branches of 25 or less, every member should be attached to some committee. Only in this manner can results be achieved with the Party policies. The Workers Party must not remain an amorphous mass; it must become an organized body which actually brings the membership directly into the Party work. The Program of Action provides the way. By now every unit of the Party should have the necessary committees organized to apply the several policies of the Program of Action.

Making the Machinery Work.

But the setting up of the essential committees is not enough in itself. Such machinery must be made to work. This is a very important consideration provided for in the Program of Action.

Every one with experience in organization work knows that often committees are created which do nothing. Such committees instead of being a help, hinder even the slight degree of action that would take place without them. They are a delusion and a snare. Hence, the units of our Party must not only establish the necessary committees, but they must see to it that they actually function and are the means of drawing the mass into the work.

For thus purpose the Program of Action proposes that all committees and individuals who are instructed to direct the work of applying the policies shall be required to report regularly to the units commissioning them. In the C. E. C., the various committees must report from time to time relative to the progress that is being made in working out the policies which they are specializing in. The District Organizers shall also submit regular reports to the C. E. C. as to what is being done in their districts to enforce the Program of Action. Following out this principle, the D. E. C.'s, C. C. C.'s, and local branches must likewise insist upon periodical reports from the committees they have appointed on the Party policies. To simply appoint committees and then to let them vegetate is futile. The success of the Program of Action depends upon a constant check being kept upon its series of committees.

In addition to being a fighting movement, the Communist Party must be a working movement. Every member must be a militant, an eager toiler in the cause. Mere dues payers and card carriers are of little or no value to our Party. The time will come, with our growing power and prestige, when they will be weeded out as useless lumber. The Communist movement is a poor resting place for

(Continued on page 5.)

WHEN YOU ARE CALLED UPON TO CELEBRATE "DEFENSE DAY"—



Remember the Results of the Last War!

and continuously in all the fields open to it, and then to provide the necessary policies for such work. The seven policies of the program of action, including the election campaign, intensification of the trade union work, the membership drive, the DAILY WORKER drive, the reorganization of the party upon the basis of the shop nuclei, the organization of the unemployed, and the extension of the educational work, constitute a balanced program of work corresponding to the most necessary tasks now confronting our party. If the membership can be educated into applying these policies vigorously then the power and influence of the Workers Party will be enormously increased. Advancing on all fronts simultaneously, fighting the capitalists on the political and industrial fields, organizing

lead itself spontaneously. It must be organized. A case in point: Several years ago the Chicago Federation of Labor voted to hold a mass meeting for Tom Mooney. Ed Nockels went at the job in the usual unorganized way that prevailed in the federation. He merely sent out a letter to the affiliated local unions inviting their members to attend the meeting. These letters met the customary fate of such communications, winding up mostly in the unions' waste baskets. Consequently the meeting was a complete failure, not over 200 workers attending. Indignant at this typical failure, the rebel delegates in the federation determined to really organize a Mooney meeting. They had the federation adopt another motion for a meeting, over the protest of Nockels and Fitzpatrick. Then they created

The New Culture

By a Teacher

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION has turned life topsy-turvy. Haughty culture has performed several interesting gyrations, feebler and feebler as its strength was being sapped by numerous collisions, and humdrum needs. Experimental science has gained apace. The marvels of the universe (no longer idly adored as holy mystery) are being utilized for common drudge's sake. A socio-political metamorphosis is everywhere fermenting. Socialism has leaped to the front. These rattling changes have necessitated a newer culture: The socio-scientific or sociologic culture. By a series of terribly wasteful conflicts, the dawning culture has emerged partly triumphant, shining too often by the reflected light of the older resistant cultures.

Though Professor James Harvey Robinson smartly defines theology as an imaginary subject, many intelligent persons still cling lovingly to its consoling mysteries. Mystery worship maketh ignorance at home in a hostile world! Metaphysics is still the exclusive delight of those merry men who are so bored by the sordid problems of workaday life that they needs must romp and frisk in the green fields of El Dorado. They "corrupt" youth by shunting its limited capabilities from immediate intelligible things to remote, largely meaningless abstractions. Still, peace be with them! Bad habits do not die in a day.

The ancient linguistic culture has so demoralized the educated snobs, they actually believe science to be of secondary, possibly tertiary, importance in a well-balanced curriculum. Schopenhauer made the hysterical prophecy that the world of culture was committing suicide by permitting the supersession of Latin and Greek by "modern" languages. He forgot that before Greek and Latin had become transcendent cultures, great civilizations had flourished and vanished, like the Minoan in Crete, the Hittite, Egyptian, Babylonian, Aztec, et. al. What exasperating nonsense it is to claim that there is only one royal road to Salvation by Culture. A scholar may be chock full of linguistics and yet be a pathetic dullard in analyzing his own emotions and prepossessions. What a babbling incompetent such a scholar really is. More poetry, more drama, more knowledge, more reverence and wisdom are to be culled from the study of embryology or geology or any other of the marvelously stimulating ologies than the most incorrigible linguist could ever garner from his worshipful, memoriter studies. Languages should not only not be studied as desiderata "per se," but solely as aids to understanding the scientific achievements of man. The whole evolution of life is our star witness to prove that language stumbled into the world as an aid to recording and facilitating useful inventions. Language itself is a useful invention. Excessive leisure, dwelling on a mount of security, remote from the afflicted vulgar, prostituted scholarship by its too exclusive worship of culture for culture's sake, i. e. for the sake of prestige.

Our immediate inference is that the logic of culture's evolution unmistakably points to the ascendancy of a socio-scientific culture, (Professor Robinson called it anthropological), as the best adapted to an understanding of the age in which we live. Shortly we shall witness in high school and college (later in university and elementary school) a radical change in curriculum. There will be either no absolutely required subjects at all or more probably social sciences will be gladly accepted in lieu of linguistics. We shall all learn as of necessity to orient ourselves in our new cultural spheres. And the generations to come will be equipped to be critically active citizens in a vital social democracy.

The sociologic culture consists of three interrelated branches: the physical-scientific, the industrial, and the social-scientific. No sooner have you begun to teach "pure science" with

its useful generalizations then you touch at once upon so-called "applied" science, i. e. industrialized science. (Huxley objected vigorously to the artificial separation of these aspects of science because as he clearly pointed out, the laws of science are prerequisite for any intelligent improvement in the processes of manufacture. Theory and practice are not opposed but supplementary). When you have touched upon science in industry, you have opened the first gate that leads to social science. The interdependence of the physical, industrial and social sciences is abundantly clear. Our high school and college curricula must take their clue from life's needs and establish numerous courses in these useful knowledges. Sociological subjects should be centralized as containing those vital problems of our social life which the critically active citizen must understand in order to serve the collectivity, usefully. Industrial science courses deservedly come next as providing an intelligent appreciation of the co-relation between science and productive industry. Thirdly comes the physical sci-

ence the striving for perfection. (I should like to add that the first need of any culture is a striving for perfection in its choice of intelligible terms). "Perfection" is so imperfect a symbol of each man's conceit that we get nowhere by employing it. To strive for "Sweetness of Light" is not objectionable if, seduced by that idealization, you do not blunder into asking energetic human beings like Tolstol, Nietzsche, Voltaire and Heine to bow down to the prejudices of their contemporaries for the sake of "Peace, brother, peace." No, sir. The world is desperately in need of aggressive radicals, muckrakers, fearless fighters, iconoclasts. Sweetness and light must wait yet awhile, beloved Quietists! What more noble, but more silly ideal, than Arnold's: "Culture should seek to make reason and the will of God prevail." Hasn't the bungling world of man had enough bitter fun out of the sport of trying to decipher the will and codicil of God? Even the shrewdest attorneys at law have found the will hopelessly confused. Let's not bother our little heads about the will of God.

SO FAR IT'S DONE!

By Oskar Kanehl.

Who console still: the time will come?
So far it's done.
The white muskets are willing to shoot.
The white bayonets are willing to spit brute.
The white horror cries for blood.
Prolet, guard up!

Who console still: the time will come?
So far it's done.
The generals are commanding.
The gold-larded mercenaries are obeying.
The fascist-pack goes off set-to.
Prolet, and you?

Who console still: the time will come?
So far it's done.
The misery blooms on palid lips.
The hunger grins through your naked ribs.
If you duck, it's too late.
Riot, prolet!

Who console still: the time will come?
So far it's done.
The capital panders to every vice.
The working bees on the pavement he drives.
Behind you is barred the way.
What do you delay?

Who console still: the time will come?
So far it's done.
Dead or slave? What like you rather?
Clear stand master and servant against each other.
For last assault. To fire go on!
So far it's done.

Translated by Paul Acel.

ence group with its study of the large assumptions and fruitful hypothesis of science. As Tyndall (in his historic Belfast Address) said: "Science desires not isolation, but freely combines with every effort toward the bettering of man's estate. If the time now devoted to languages (especially ancient) and mathematics and other "cultural" odds and ends were transferred to the sociological science, an amazing transformation would ensue with profit to student and to our social citizenship." A consummation devoutly to be striven for! To understand one's own passionate age is task enough for the best brains. Why saddle the younger generation with the irrelevant culture of the "dark" ages? The scholarly Bernard Shaw has autobiographed the following: "I deal with all periods; but I never study any period but the present, which I have not yet mastered and never shall." Is there not a lamentable lack of Humor's common sense in the minds of those haughty culturists who desire our "educated" youth to understand Greek and Roman cultures, to boot?

Matthew Arnold, in his sentimental essay on culture, swam triumphantly in a nebulous eternity where clocks were a superfluity. Only with Timelessness as our base, can we endorse so vague an ideal as his, that culture

He has ample time for that amusement Himself. Why mar His pleasure? We must not be too severe with the noble Arnold: He was limited by his own ignorance of science. His ideal, the vague and incoherent, was something sacred to him. He realized that "the sweetness and light of the few must be imperfect until the raw and unkindled masses of humanity are touched with sweetness and light."

He believed naively enough that the acquisition of culture, "the passion to make the best that has been thought and known in the world current everywhere," would do away with classes! He had never pondered the iron historic truth that no "superior" class has ever voluntarily yielded any of its prerogatives to other less fortunately-circumstanced groups. Enough of haughty culture! It has been a failure: An obstacle to the progress of the disinherited.

Ruskin's passion for human service luckily discerned the inadequacy of a hothouse culture in a world like ours. He understood profoundly what Arnold wrote superficially and sentimentally:

"We are here as on a darkling plain, Swept by confused alarms of struggle and flight, Where ignorant armies clash by night."

His own poignant confession that he could not endure the very light of day nor paint nor enjoy the passing hour because of the distress of his bruised fellows is the humane counterpart of the sociological culture; a culture which worries its head over living proletarians and incidentally squanders a leisure hour with peacocks to bygone ages, dead philosophers and their dead philosophies. Ruskin's lectures to the workmen on their own homely (bread and butter) problems marked the turning point in culture's evolution. Soullessness of antecedent cultures broke Ruskin's heart with the bitter knowledge of their wilful irrelevancy, their contemptuous unconcern for the uncultured. The loving admiration bestowed by the quickened common people on Thomas Huxley was another tribute to the efficacy of the newer democratic culture. . . . Speaking of Savants and Amelioration, I recall with delight Monsieur Berthelot's great view of duty. In "Some New Conceptions of Science," Carl Snyder gives us a fine pen-portrait of one of our most genuine humanitarians:

"He answers to the fine conception he himself drew, when, a few days later, he stood in the great hall of the Sorbonne. It is not, he said, 'For the egotistical satisfaction of our private vanities that the world today renders homage to the savant. No! It is because the savant worthy of the name consecrates a disinterested life to the grand work of our epoch: I mean the amelioration—too slow, alas, to our view—of the lot of all, from the rich and the happy to the humble, the poor and suffering. That was what was implied by the public nine years ago in this same hall, in honoring Pasteur. It is what my friend Chaplain has endeavored to express on the beautiful plaque which the President of the Republic is about to offer me. I do not know if I have completely filled the noble ideal which the artist has here delineated, but I have tried, at least, to make this the object and end, the directing purpose of my existence."

Superior brains had actually become ashamed of its quondam ineffectual intellectuality. It essayed the great experiment of the ages: To discover what latent powers "inferior" men possessed, what development they were capable of inaugurating, what response they could make to "higher" appeals. This experiment is now in process.

Those who sympathize with the masses are unanimous in their desire to experiment some more; not to cease, until every available electron of superior talent has been given off to polarize the minds of common men. These experiments in democratic culture are the hope and inspiration of our age; the generous endeavors of a richly scientific epoch. The reader may remember the apt illustration in Maeterlinck's "Wisdom and Destiny" of what may be called the telescopic and microscopic views of life. Two men were strolling peripatetically along golden fields of wheat when in the distance they espied peasants laboring. The rhythmic sway of hands, the lovely undulations of bodies, the burnt golden hair of the workers shining brilliantly in the sun—what poetry in that labor of love. This the long-distance view! But oh, what sadness of mien, what tragic ignorance of speech, what ignoble bent backs, as the space was foreshortened and the short distance view clarified the vision. The microscope is more dependable than the telescope! It probes mysteries more searchingly, more accurately. And yet our perverse human minds are set in the very opposite bent. We love to prattle about the moon long before we have any knowledge about Mother Earth. Strange lands are more fascinating far than our own countries. The prophet is appreciated in all lands, but his own. Distance lends enchantment. The upshot of our perverseness is that we love to meddle with all manner of things and interests provided they tantalize us by remoteness, by novelty. All the cultures pre-

(Continued on page 8)

Nations and Colonies -

By P. MANUILSKY

REPORT TO THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from previous issue)

The many mistakes made by the various Sections of the Comintern in connection with this question are due to the fact that many of our comrades are not yet rid of social democratic ideology. These mistakes can be said to be of four fundamental types, all of which are survivals of the attitude of the Second International on the national question. The first type of these mistakes is personified in the attitude of some Yugo-Slavian comrades, especially of comrades Sima Markovitch and Miliokovitch who are now in prison. I have already given you figures of the national composition of the Yugo-Slavian Communist Party. And yet, according to the opinions of comrades Markovitch and Miliokovitch the national question in Serbia is a purely bourgeois invention. According to comrade Markovitch the question as to whether Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes are three nations or one, is only a purely theoretical question which should not influence the practical policy of the party. Comrade Miliokovitch goes even further than that. He asserts that in Yugo-Slavia there are no nations, but only linguistic differentiations. In his pamphlet "National Question in the Light of Marxism" and in a number of articles published in the organ of the Yugo-Slavian Communist Parties, "Radnik," Comrade Markovitch brings forward, as a practical slogan for the Communist Party, the fight for the revision of the constitution, that is to say, he places the whole question of national self-determination on a constitutional basis. Very characteristic is Comrade Markovitch's attitude towards the Macedonian question. You know that Macedonia plays at present, after its partition between Serbs, Greeks and Bulgarians, the very same role in the Balkans that the Balkans play in Europe. A fierce fight is being waged around Macedonia, and especially around the question of an outlet into the Aegean Sea and the fight for the port of Salonica between the small robbers in the Balkans. At the same time, there is in Macedonia a strong national movement for the re-establishment of an independent state. What is Comrade Markovitch's attitude to this national movement? In his articles he expresses the opinion that the Macedonian question is not by any means a Balkan but a European problem, which cannot therefore be finally solved before a victory of the European proletariat over the bourgeoisie has been achieved. If the question is put in this way, what will be the result? Only a passive attitude of the Communist Party to one of the most burning questions which are agitating the various Balkan nationalities at present. A careful study of the situation will show you that the origin of this kind of view is to be sought in the Second International. Markovitch holds the view that the proletariat must accept the bourgeois state such as it has been created by a series of wars and violations. We find signs of this theory in the interpretation of the national question by the "famous" Austrian school of thought (Otto Bauer and Renner). In connection with the national question this Austrian school of thought insisted on the preservation of the frontiers of the former Austrian Empire at all cost. Therefore, the entire national question resolved itself for this school of thought in a country with as many nationalities as the former Austro-Hungary, into a fight for the revision of the constitution. Comrades, we know that our Russian school of thought on the national question declared war to the knife on the Austrian school of thought on that question. And nevertheless, after our polemics with Otto Bauer and after the Communist International has been in existence five years, we witness a revival of the views of this Austrian school among our Yugo-

Slavian comrades. Similar mistakes are made by our Greek comrades in connection with the Macedonian question. A few months ago, when an armed conflict seemed imminent in the Balkans, the Executive Committee of the Balkan Federation issued a manifesto which called upon the proletariat of the Balkan countries to stand up for Macedonian independence. The Greek Communist Party not only did not publish this manifesto, but even sent a reasoned protest against the issue of such a document by the Executive Committee of the Balkan Federation.

Where, I ask you, should we search for the cause of such a state of mind? Undoubtedly in the survivals of the views which at that time were energetically expounded by the Austrian school.

The second type of mistake is bound up with certain traces of social imperialism. As the Austrian school in the course of the European war stood for the recognition of the integrity of

imperialism? You, French comrades, have 800,000 native workers in France. I ask you, what have you done to organize these workers, to prepare revolutionary agitators for the colonies from among their ranks? In your army there are 250,000 black soldiers. Do you think that you will be able to make a social revolution if these 250,000 are on the other side of the barricades? Will your working class be able to win a single strike if the bourgeoisie have at their disposal these black reserve troops which they can incite at any minute against your heroic proletariat? Have you carried on any anti-militaristic propaganda among these black troops? (From the French section: Yes. Yes. Yes.)

No. No I do not know of a single serious documentary proof of it. I do know that we must wage a vigorous fight against this attitude in the party. I will cite a certain fact which on the surface may seem to be quite unimportant, but which is extraordinarily indicative of the psychology of



Colonial Slaves in India in the Service of British Imperialism.

the Austrian boundaries, so the German social-imperialistic school of Cuno and Pecha and the rest started from the conception of a state in which the productive forces had outgrown the limits of the country. This school approaches the position of the obscure Dutch Social colonizer. Van Kolya, who at one of the International Congresses of the Second International recommended that each social party should formulate its own colonial policy. However distressing it may be to admit it, we find that this viewpoint even finds reflection in the political conclusions of certain individual party members. About a year ago the Comintern addressed an appeal to the colonial slaves, calling on them to revolt against their subjugation. When this appeal reached one of the Communist sections of the French Communist Party in Algiers, Sidi Bel-Abes, that section passed a resolution condemning such appeals of the Comintern to peoples of another race exploited by French imperialism.

In its declaration this section expressed great agitation over the fact that at the very moment when the noble French nation was bringing civilization to the colonies, the organization of the international working class should appear, calling on the colonial people to answer the benevolent efforts of the French colonizers with black ingratitude. (Laughter.) I ask the French comrades whether these very excellent Frenchmen, but very indifferent Communists have been excluded from the party. I take the liberty of inquiring further of those comrades the whereabouts of those documents in which the French Communist Party loudly proclaimed the slogan of the separation of the colonies. (Seller interrupts: "In the program of the Party.") Where are your declarations supporting the liberation of the colonies from French

our parties. During the Lyons Congress the Comintern addressed an appeal to the French workers and the colonial peoples. The editors of the Central organ of the party, "Humanite," in publishing the appeal deliberately cut out from the text the words "to the colonial peoples." Is it possible for a party having an attitude like this to carry on propaganda among the "natives"? I heartily wish that in this question at least the French Party would return to the traditions of Jaures. We differ greatly from the dead leader of the French Socialist Party in both theory and practice. Jaures was a pacifist; he personified all the genius and all the weakness of a whole epoch in the development of the labor movement. But anyone who remembers those years which preceded the war knows that Jaures always expressed himself firmly and decisively against the colonial adventures undertaken by the French government. You remember what a courageous campaign Jaures conducted at the time of the Moroccan adventure which threatened to bathe all Europe in blood. I will cite one more fact from recent events. Not long ago general elections were held in your country, comrades from France. Why was there not a single native among the seven candidates allotted to the colonies? Why could you find only representatives of the ruling race who have stirred up general indignation against themselves, to act as candidates for the colonies?

Still greater reproach is due to our English comrades for their passivity in the matter of colonial propaganda. The British comrades represent a proletariat more infected with colonial prejudices than all others in the Comintern. Marx once wrote on the question of Irish independence that the English workers would never be free until Ireland was free. Marx understood very well that the British

proletariat would never succeed in destroying the powerful capitalist organism of the British Empire without the support of those peoples suppressed by the English Lords. These words were uttered many years ago when the British Empire did not yet represent so great a colonial power in the world, occupying one-third of the earth's surface. Do our English comrades think that the revolutionary process begins with the English proletariat liberating itself, and then in the capacity of a Messiah, carrying deliverance to the colonial peoples? We do not think so.

In none of the documents on the relations of the British Communist Party to the colonies which have been brought to us for perusal have we found a single declaration in which our British comrades have clearly and unmistakably demanded the separation of the colonies from the British Empire. Show us the documents in which you have defended Ireland's right to independence. And yet there are constant opportunities for declarations of this kind. Since the labor government of MacDonald has been in power you have not taken advantage of a single opportunity to bring this question before the proletariat of your country. Under the labor government the oppressive burden of British imperialism weighs down the colonies as it did before. Lord Reading, the celebrated hangman of British India, the same viceroy under whom the famous trials were conducted against even such moderate revolutionists as Ghandi, the Brothers Ali, and others, remains intact in his post. MacDonald's government has not taken the trouble even to replace the 300,000 bureaucrats who are ruling over the population of British India. Where is your fighting spirit, English comrades? Where is your readiness to carry a decisive struggle for freedom into the most far-flung corners of India?

The Russian comrades are grateful to you for launching the slogan "Hands Off Soviet Russia!" at the time of the armed intervention of Russia. But the entire International would rejoice even more if you were now to launch another no less courageous call: "Hands Off the Colonies."

3. To the third class of mistake belong those connected with the theory of Rosa Luxemburg. Rosa Luxemburg's viewpoint might be characterized as the theory of national nihilism. Rosa Luxemburg based her theory on the assumption that in the imperialist epoch every national movement is inevitably doomed to be used by the imperialist powers in their own interests. Therefore Rosa Luxemburg believed that the proletarian party should eradicate from its program the clause relating to the self-determination of peoples. Just as Cuno's theory of government represented the latest phase in the development of imperialism, so Rosa Luxemburg's theory represented the childhood stage of the labor movement when the question of the seizure of power seemed a far off problem to the working class.

It was only the Leninist Bolshevik school which put forward the question of the seizure of power as a question of the present day, and which was able to connect this problem with the interests of those millions who represent the intermediate stage in the social mechanism and on whose behavior depends, in the last analysis, the victory of the proletarian revolution. We have only to examine some of the resolutions on tactics of our European comrades to realize that we are still not quite free from the influence of Rosa Luxemburg's views. I have already cited the resolution of the Yugo-Slavian comrades who subordinate the self-determination of peoples to the victory of the proletariat in the Balkans and throughout Europe. A still clearer reflection of

(Continued on Page 6)

The British Left Wing

By Alexander Bittelman

It is true that what we are witnessing at present in the trade union movement of Great Britain is only the beginning of a Left Wing, the first move in the right direction. But because it is based on the awakening rank and file, and is prompted to action by the ever-sharpening critical position of British Imperialism, and because it is inspired by the ideals of the revolutionary class struggle, this British Left Wing is headed directly towards victory all along the line in the not very distant future. We refer here to the National Conference of the revolutionary minorities in the British trade unions recently held in England.

The illusions of "Progressivism." Many have been wondering at this side of the ocean, as to why this British left wing was so terribly slow in crystallizing, so late in coming. In our own party, many have been asking the question: How is it that the British militants and Communists do not make themselves felt in the trade unions? Why don't they organize? Why don't they fight. Aren't conditions ripe for a successful militant Left Wing?

The answer was, it is hard to tell. On the one hand, conditions in England seemed to be over-ripe, rotten-ripe for such a left-wing to come into existence. For didn't we see the British trade unions actually going backwards, losing membership, prestige and power? Didn't we see a whole series of strikes broken and the workers driven back to the shops in defeat because of lack of centralized organization and militant leadership? And, lastly, did we not hear of a wave of "unofficial" (we call them outlaw) strikes having taken place in England in recent months in opposition to and in defiance of the expressed will of the official leadership? All of which would seem to indicate to us that the conditions were all there for a left wing to make its appearance and, by organized effort, to attempt to bring back to life the British trade union movement.

But then, on the other hand, there

were in the British trade-unions (and still are) the so-called "progressives," many of them holding very responsible positions of leadership, men of the type of A. A. Purcell, Will Lawther, Robert Williams, who refuse to be classified in the same category with the reactionaries of the Henderson type and who are accepted by the rank and file as something different and better than these reactionaries.

Now, it stands to reason, particularly if we add to our reasoning a little of our actual experience in building the left wing in the American trade-unions, that the presence of such a group of "progressive" leaders would, as a rule, tend to deter and to hamper the crystallization and development of a militant Left Wing.

Just one little illustration. If we ask ourselves, where was it, in what particular union did it happen that we found the most difficulties in crystallizing and organizing a definite left wing? the answer will be: in those unions that are being led by a so-called "progressive" leadership. Take, for example, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (A. C. W. A.). Its president is Sidney Hillman, a "progressive." Its secretary is Joseph Schlossberg, a man of still more pronounced "progressive" tendencies. This "progressive" leadership, whatever its real nature, does one thing effectively, it breeds illusions in the rank and file, it makes the workers believe (for a time, at least) in its sincerity and ability to do things for them, to move ahead, and to meet successfully the new problems of the class struggle. What happens, under such conditions, is this, that before a left wing can begin making real headway in an organization which is led by "progressives," the rank and file must pass thru a period of at least partial disillusionment in the sufficiency of "progressivism." When the rank and file has had a chance to learn the true value of its "progressive" leadership, it is then that the rank and file becomes ripe for the acceptance of the militant policies of the left wing. And it is then also that a left wing can definitely crystal-

ize its ideology and organization. That's what is happening in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and in the Chicago Federation of Labor which has the "progressive" Fitzpatrick at its head, and in many other similar organizations. The same thing is beginning to happen in the trade unions of Great Britain.

The Illusions of MacDonaldism. Another factor that undoubtedly exerted a powerful deterrent influence upon this crystallization of a definite left wing in the British trade unions was the illusion of MacDonaldism. What was it?

It was the belief in the second coming of Christ. It was the ardent hope of the masses that when the Labor Party comes into power it will do something to make life better, easier and more secure. That's what it was. That's what we call the illusion of MacDonaldism.

Now, one has got to realize what this state of mind of the British masses meant for the development of a Left Wing. It meant a state of comparative tolerance and patience with the evils of the official trade union leadership. Why? Because, well, because whatever is wrong with the trade unions will surely be corrected when we get a Labor government; because whatever we fail to get thru the trade unions will certainly be given to us by a Labor government, and because the Labor government, being our government, will surely stand by the unions with all the tremendous powers of the state in any conflict between ourselves and the capitalists. Just wait till the Labor government gets into power! And don't do anything to spoil its chances!

With such a state of mind it should be very difficult, indeed, to arouse the masses to militant action of any kind. But now the Labor government is here. MacDonald has been in power for quite some time. His government has begun to show itself up for all it is worth. Hence, the beginning of disillusionment in MacDonaldism. Hence, a gradual change of mind and spirit of the rank and file, a strong urge to move, to organize and

to act. And as a result of all this, the beginning of a definite, militant Left Wing in the British trade-unions.

Symptoms of Awakening.

That we are dealing here with a new spirit in the ranks of British Labor can be seen from the fact that even the so-called "progressives" felt compelled to assume a somewhat more aggressive and militant position. When we saw the British delegation at the Vienna Conference of the Amsterdam International (held recently) demand an understanding with the Red Labor Union International (R. I. L. U.), we knew the reason. It was because of the restlessness and demand for action by the rank and file. When we find that Robert Williams speaks in Hamburg, at the Congress of the Transport Workers' International, in favor of joining hands with the Russian unions, we know where to locate the cause: the British rank and file. And when we see the British Trade Union Congress, in session at Hull, granting more power to its General Council, authorizing it to call general strikes, and framing all kinds of demands upon the capitalists and the government, we know that the British working class is at last beginning to move.

And in order that there be no misunderstanding, we want to say right here that we have very little trust in the ability of the British "progressives" to assume leadership of a real militant movement. Even if they go along for a while, it will be only as a result of pressure—constant pressure by the rank and file. All the important decisions of the Trade Union Congress at Hull will not be worth the paper they were written on, if there is no militant Left Wing, based upon rank and file organization, to compel and to drive to action. Fortunately for the British Labor movement and for the working class the world over such a Left Wing has begun to crystallize. The recent Conference of the revolutionary minorities in the British trade unions has laid the basis and has created the machinery for the successful development of such a Left Wing.

Political Horse Thief Confesses

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

To call a man a horse thief is a serious charge. To accuse a man of being a horse thief without sufficient evidence to back up the accusation is a foolhardy venture. But when the horse thief admits his guilt, no further proof is necessary and the only thing left is to pronounce sentence.

The Communists have repeatedly accused the socialists of the world and those of Europe in particular of being the agents of capitalism. Since the Dawes plan was framed and the leadership of the capitalist forces that urged its adoption was handed over to the socialists, the Communists charges were supported by overwhelming evidence. But yet, there was something lacking. That was a confession of guilt. Well, it has come at last.

In two editorials unsurpassed for incoherence and crazy logic, by any piece of journalism seen by the writer since the notorious Harry K. Thaw gave his famous "rabbit" interview to the newspapers after his successful fight to dodge the insane asylum, Victor Berger's Milwaukee Leader in its issue of Sept. 3, admits that but for the socialists of Europe the Dawes Plan would now be as dead as the shin bone of Saint Anne, yet attempts to justify this act of treason to the working class.

Berger has bitterly attacked the Dawes plan since it was first broached. So have many of LaFollette's supporters. Denunciation of the Dawes plan was usually mixed with eulogies of James Ramsay MacDonald, the plan's chief midwife. Suddenly it dawned on Victor Berger and the LaFollette crowd that in denouncing Dawes for giving birth to his plan, they were inconsistent in showering

praise on the socialist midwife.

The political horse thief, at his wit's end to get out of a nasty mess, prepares a careful confession. After beating around the bush and indulging in windy threats against the ferocious Dawes, for his sham at the socialists, the Leader in a "don't bite the hand that feeds you" spirit pens the following:

"We call the general's attention right at the start to the important fact, that the experts' plan would never have been adopted by the governments of Europe, if it had not been for the socialists." (Bold face ours. Communist villains that we are, this catching of a yellow socialist, politically shirtless in the market place gives us joy.)

The editor proceeds with the confession:

"Every European reactionary fought the plan to the last ditch. It would never have become the basic law of European economy with Poincare, Lloyd George or Ludendorff in power. It was adopted after French and British democracy with socialist help had overthrown the reactionaries and after German socialists had forced the Marx government to disavow the nationalists."

At this stage of the confession His Honor the infuriated and betrayed proletariat turns down his thumbs and mutters "To the lions with the vile cat!" but the People's Commissar of Justice, stop the wrath of the mass jury. He allows the culprit to proceed, and asks if he has anything to say in mitigation of his crime. The culprit says:

"But European socialists did not accept the Dawes Plan because they loved it for itself. They accepted

it because it gave them a chance to force European imperialism under the yoke of American bankers. This was the only available way to prevent the European imperialists from starting another war right away."

This is where the editorial apologist knocks Harry Thaw's "rabbit" dissertation for a head full of ossified brains. The capitalists feared that another war would spell their doom. Therefore they hatched the Dawes plan to prevent a war or at the worst postpone it and the socialists, faithful servants of capitalism stepped up and told the workers that the Dawes plan would bring them prosperity and prevent war.

The scheme worked. Sending the socialists forward as a smoke screen in order to cloud their intentions, the capitalists succeeded. But what ungrateful wretches they are. While the socialists were serving them so faithfully, here is what was taking place in Europe according to Berger's Leader:

"We know that Hughes, Mellon and Dawes conspired with the reactionaries in London, Paris and Berlin to start a grand fight on Socialism after the European socialists should have done Wall Street the favor to have put the Dawes plan over . . ."

This is a confession with a vengeance. But every cloud has a silver lining and even the European socialists may have acted as the tools of Wall Street, out of evil good will come, because forsooth Ramsay MacDonald is a Christian and well versed in the ways of the Lord. The Leader continues. It is now in the field of prophecy:

"The Dawes Plan will work out as a peace plan, but not in the way that

the House of Morgan figures. It will be a peace plan without the House of Morgan and without Wall Street generals. . . . Thanks to the Dawes plan, socialism will triumph, first over Europe then over American capitalism."

The culprit began by admitting that the socialists were the tools of Wall Street. The oft-made charge of the Communists is hereby admitted by the daily organ of the socialist party of America. The socialists are condemned out of their own mouths, but the sentence cannot be yet rendered. The betrayed workers of Europe will deliver it some day and it will not be light.

Meanwhile Victor Berger is hammering away at the Dawes plan in his daily column on the front page of Milwaukee Leader, blissfully oblivious of the editorial page viewpoint that the Dawes plan, will bring peace and socialism.

European socialists are surely a pack of accomplished traitors. American socialists, like Barkis in the Dickens novel are also "willin'" but in addition they seem to be candidates for the madhouse.

SOCIALIST PREMIER'S SON PRESENTED TO STRIKEBREAKER CAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Malcolm MacDonald, son of Premier MacDonald, of Great Britain, was presented to President Coolidge today by Secretary of State Hughes. Young MacDonald is in the United States with the Oxford debating team.

Foreign Policies of British Government

By KARL RADEK

II. The Policy of the English Labor Government

The policy of the English Labor Government regarding the Reparations Question is pursuing the same ends as those which the Lloyd George and the Baldwin cabinet pursued. These aims are: Stabilization of European capitalism in order to restore the European markets, reduction of expenditure on armaments, limitation of the possibility of the restoration of Germany as a strong competitor, removal of the danger of an economic and military hegemony on the part of France. The policy of the labor government differs very little in its methods from the policy of the preceding cabinets. And even that difference in methods which is to be observed is not due to the fact that MacDonald is now occupying the position of Foreign Secretary instead of Lord Curzon, but that MacDonald came into power at a moment when France had become somewhat weakened and there was a certain change in the attitude of the United States.

In order to judge English foreign policy it is necessary to bear in mind the fundamental facts of the economic situation of England. This has considerably improved in the last year or so. The output of coal for last year amounted to 278 million tons and was only 11 million tons behind the output for 1913, the output of iron amounted to 7.04 million tons, while in 1913 it amounted to 10 million tons. The textile industry is still laboring under a crisis. This can best be seen by the fact that whilst in 1913 England imported 19 million cwt. of cotton, in 1923 she imported only about 13 million cwt. The import of wool, which in 1913 amounted to 21 million cwt., in 1923 only amounted to 7.04 million cwt. Imports of jute flax etc. fell from 600,000 tons to 265,000 tons. English foreign trade, reckoned according to the index of prices for the year 1913 affords the following picture:

	Price index in million pounds sterling	Percentage compared with 1913
Imports	1923 735.7 1922 659.4 1913 768.7	1923 95.8 1922 85.8 100
Exports	1923 404.4 1922 361.8 1913 525.2	1923 77.0 1922 68.9 100

As is known, England has always covered the deficit in her trade balance by the interest on capital invested abroad, with income from shipping, banking etc. Unlike France she has not lost the greater portion of her capital invested abroad. This balance of so-called invisible exports, according to the figures of the Board of Trade Journal of 31st January 1924, is made up as follows:

	In million pounds: 1913	1922	1923
Income from capital invested abroad	210	175	150
Income from shipping	94	110	110
Income from banking	35	40	40
Total of invisible exports	339	325	300
Surplus of imports	158	170	203

Favorable trade balance... 181 155 97
When it is remembered that the pound has lost 42 percent of its value, it is seen that the favorable balance has decreased by 124 million pounds. All these figures however do not give a clear indication of the economic position of England. Prof. Bowley, the English economist, is of the opinion that in 1923 England only reached 87 percent of her pre-war production. The "Economist" disputes these figures and claims that England has reached 95 percent of her pre-war production. Keynes (in the "Nation" of 12th of April) agrees with the latter, but points out that the population has increased by 2 million. The difficulties in all these calculations are best to be seen by the fact that prices of raw material have increased by 50 percent, the prices for articles of necessity by 78 percent, and the prices of exported goods by 90 percent. It is very difficult on the basis of these factors, which indicate a very different grade of development, to give a uniform picture. That England has not yet reached the pre-war level in industrial production is best shown by the fact of the existence of one million unemployed, even if one bears in mind

that which the editor of the "Economist", Layton, in the discussion over the economic position of England (London "Nation" 3rd May 1924) rightly points out: That the average number of the unemployed before the war amounted to 400,000.

But the English bourgeoisie are not comforting themselves with this improvement in the economic situation. Before all they ask what will happen, if the economic power of Germany is re-established. Already last year Lloyd George said: "If we assume that the reparations question is settled to-morrow and Europe has a real peace; will it bring you prosperity? The moment when peace is restored in Europe and the valuta stabilised, you will be face to face with a real competition." Lloyd George referred to this question again in April last, when he wrote: "The monthly surveys indicate improvement and a decrease in unemployment. Can any reasonable man however risk his fortune and calculate that normal conditions will recur in the next five years?"

English trade has maintained in the last years that level to which it attained as a result of the increase of economic relations between England and her colonies. Whilst imports from Europe since 1913 to 1923 have fallen from 41.6 percent to 34.01 percent, the share of English colonies in the imports have increased from 24.08 percent in 1913 to 29.07 percent in 1923.

offer resistance, have decided to take an active part in European affairs again. Their role as spectator during the time of the Ruhr adventure was an enforced one; by what means could they hold back France when she had taken the solution of the reparations question in her own hands? They were not only unable to venture on war, from the blows of which they had not yet recovered, they could not even venture to oppose sharply the policy of the French, for this would have meant the breaking up of the Entente. How could England decide to break with France, when she did not have a single ally in Europe, and when she did not know what would be the relations of the United States to her in the future?

The only thing to do was to hope that Poincare would break his neck against the German resistance, or that he would exhaust himself, even in the event of a victory over Germany. The latter is what actually occurred. The time came when England intervened. Its first form was the participation of England in those manipulations which brought about the fall of the Franc. This led France to recognize the Experts Plan. The present task consists in compelling France to evacuate the Ruhr basin. This assures in the first place equal conditions for England and France in the attempts to arrive at a bargain with the German coal and iron kings, and abolishes the danger of the creation of a Franco-

ing from England a guarantee for the territory occupied by France and a pledge that she, together with France, adopts punitive measures against Germany in the event of the latter failing to fulfil the obligations taken over by her. England is endeavoring to avoid the last named obligation by depriving the reparations commission of the right to decide whether Germany has failed to fulfil her obligations. This right is to be transferred to the banks who have granted the loan. By this means England seeks to transfer the blame for showing clemency to Germany on to America, without whose help it is impossible to finance the loan. MacDonald, who in Paris was driven to the wall, has thought out a temporary formula for the participation of a representative of America in the solution of the question of default on the part of Germany, according to which the representative of America will appear as the agent of the Experts' Commission. He hopes that with the help of the Americans he will succeed in arriving at clear decisions at the London Conference which will remove the possibility of the French sabotaging the proposals of the experts. As regards the guarantee for French security, England is endeavoring with all her powers to transfer the responsibility for this to the League of Nations.

The active policy of MacDonald appears in this light as the result of a weakening in the position of France and of America's participation in the solution of the reparations question.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL ENSLAVES.



THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL LIBERATES!

Whilst the share of Europe in English exports has decreased from 36.09 percent in 1913 to 35.02 percent in 1923, the share of the colonies has risen from 37.2 percent in 1913 to 39.2 percent in 1923. This was due in the first place to the fact that the export of English capital was chiefly directed to the colonies. In 1913 England exported capital amounting to 200 million pounds, in 1922 only 150 million pounds and in 1923, 130 million. ("Statist" of 5th January 1924.) These capital sums are invested as follows: in 1913 England invested 98 million pounds in foreign countries and 99 million in her own colonies; in 1922 foreign loans absorbed about 20 and in 1923 about 30 million pounds less than colonial loans. If England desires now to participate in the restoration of European economy, she must reduce her export of capital to the colonies which will mean reducing their purchasing power. At the same time she must reckon with the fact that the industrial production of her colonies is increasing and as a result, the prospect of their forming an ever-increasing market for English goods is fading.

In view of these facts the English bourgeoisie at the last elections renounced the utopian ideas of the Conservatives to disregard Europe and rely in the first place on the colonial markets. The English bourgeoisie, who since the Ruhr expedition of Poincare have looked passively on at the events in Europe, only attempting behind the scenes to egg Germany on to

German coal and iron trust; and secondly, it reduces the pressure of France upon Germany in general, lowers the prestige of France in Poland, Czechoslovakia, in Roumania and Yugoslavia, in which countries England has recently begun very successfully to counteract French influence. If the loan for Germany amounting to 200 million dollars is carried out, half of which is to be contributed by America and the other half by English banks, then not only Germany, but France also will be rendered dependent upon Anglo-saxon capital. The carrying out of the experts' plan internationalizes the German liabilities. Germany will not be the debtor of France. France's place will be taken by the International stock exchange. France will then not be in a position to put pressure on Germany, to disorganize her economy and by this means to limit the English market. So soon as things are proceeding in this direction France will be strongly impelled to reduce her armaments. Thus reckons English capitalism.

France demands as recompense for her concurrence in such decisions, the renunciation by England of the debts owing to her from France. The English government has not agreed and does not agree to cancel the French debts. MacDonald has refused up to now to give any promise in this respect and certainly will not do so unless France makes certain concessions as regards foreign policy and the armaments question. France is aiming at obtain-

Program of Action

(Continued from page 1)

drone and sluggards. It wants doers, not observers.

At present the degree of activity of our membership is very low. Only a comparatively few members are really active. They carry on the life of the Party. This is an unhealthy condition. The mass must be brought into the Party work. The fate of our Party depends upon this. The Program of Action provides the way to do this. The membership must be educated to the necessity of working in all the fields of Party activity; they must be organized to carry on this work effectively; and finally, this committee machinery must be made to function. If these principles are borne in mind and applied faithfully, then our Party will rapidly advance in size, intelligence, discipline, and influence. It will soon become a real power in leading the workers to their eventual goal of the Communist Revolution.

Russian Dramatists to Present Famous Revolutionary Play

Do you understand Russian? If you do, attend the performance given by the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia this Sunday, Sept. 14th, at 7:30 p. m., at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St.

The Russian Dramatic Players at the head of which is the well-known Russian actor, Anatoly Pokatloff, will present "The Convert," a drama in four acts, from the life of the Nihilists, by the famous Russian revolutionary writer, Stepanak-Kravchinsky.

Who's Next?

Japan announced a Defense Day for Nov. 8th. The report says every able bodied man in the Japanese empire will participate in a war maneuver. An army of 80,000 will lead. The latest military devices will be employed.

Japan officially declared that the maneuver will be executed to work out a problem of defense "should an imaginary enemy cross Bering Sea, march thru Siberia, take Korea and cut off Japan from the continent."

It is said that Japan's defense day is directed entirely against America because of the recent Japanese exclusion immigration law.

How To Be a Trade Union Reporter

By EARL R. BROWDER.

AS I write I have before me a telegram supposed to be reporting an important labor convention for the DAILY WORKER. It was sent by a very good comrade, a fighter and a real militant, and he spent almost five dollars of our funds (ouch! it hurts, for money in a working class paper is almost as scarce as hen's teeth), because this was such an important convention. But we couldn't print a story about that convention, in spite of it all, because this good comrade knew so little about reporting that in more than 300 words he didn't tell us anything from which we could write a story.

We haven't got enough reporters. The DAILY WORKER cannot hire experienced writers to go around everywhere, where things of importance are happening. Our readers must be our reporters. The DAILY WORKER, to a great extent, must be made in

reality a workers' paper, in that you, the readers, must write for it as well as read it. And so, with that telegram in front of me to add fervor to my sermon, let me put down a few side, with conservatives on the other? "golden rules of writing" about trade union matters, that may help some of our comrades to get onto the DAILY WORK staff.

What is important enough to report? All conventions, whether they be international, national, state, or district, that are composed entirely of trade unions or in which trade unions take an important part, should be reported for the DAILY WORKER. In addition, all regular meetings of local unions, city central bodies, and executive councils, in which action is taken upon issues of general political importance, on issues of wages and hours, on strikes or demonstrations against grievances, should be written up.

What should a report contain? Whenever one is reporting such a meeting, the following points should be included by all means, whether anything else is or not, remembering that what the DAILY WORKER needs, above all, is FACTS:

- (a) Name of organization being reported upon.
- (b) Date and place of meeting, and whether it is regular or special meeting, whether it is a convention, and otherwise the nature of the gathering.
- (c) What the important issues were that came up for action.
- (d) What action was taken? This means to state, as briefly as possible, what resolutions were presented, whether they were passed or defeated, what action they called for, and on which side of the question did the union align itself.
- (e) What sort of struggle took place over the question? Were the radicals and revolutionists on one

What were the principal arguments on each side? Give the names of the outstanding figures on each side of the question.

The question of how to write these things up has already been dealt with very ably, in the articles by Karl Reeve, published in previous issues of the DAILY WORKER. This does not pretend to tell you how to write; it points out the most important things to write about, the things that it is necessary for us to know, if we are going to publish anything about the event in question. And if you send in such information as this, we will write the story for you in shape for publication, if you cannot send it to us in a finished form. The big thing to remember is, THAT THE DAILY WORKER WANTS TO KNOW EVERY IMPORTANT OCCURRENCE IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT. Give us this information and the job is more than half done.

NATIONS AND COLONIES

(Continued from Page 3.)

Rosa Luxemburg's views is to be found in the position of some of our German comrades.

4. Finally it is necessary to call attention to the fourth type of mistakes. To this category of mistakes belongs the position of our Turkish comrades from "Aidyuk" who actually advocate the class collaboration of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This position represents nothing new. Anyone who remembers the position of the Ukrainian Social-Democrats of the former Austrian Empire and that of the Polish Socialists of Austria will understand that the mistake of our Turkish comrades has its root in the entire social patriotic ideology of the Second International.

THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.

A Great Experiment in Solving the National Question Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

PASS on to the last part of my speech—the question of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics that was formed during the interval between the Fourth and Fifth Congresses. You know, comrades, that Russia, from the point of view of its national composition was much more complicated than the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. There were only eleven nationalities in Austria before the war while we have more than a hundred different large nations and small nationalities on the enormous territory of the previous Tsarist empire. It was very difficult to solve the national question in a country with such a variegated national composition, and the methods applied for its solution must serve as a lesson for comrades from other countries.

Another difficulty was that the proletariat was Russian in nationality while the peasantry, for the most part was of other nationalities. There are sixty-nine million Russian and sixty-five millions of other nationalities in the U. S. S. R. Our first problem was to establish solidarity between the three millions Great Russian and the millions of peasantry of other nationalities. There was still a third difficulty that confronted us. This many millioned mass was, in reality, at different stages of economic development. Side by side with highly developed industrial centers we have about ten millions that have not yet developed from being nomadic tribes. The formal declaration of equality was insufficient, and would have had as little value and achieved as few practical results as the declaration of equality in the great French Revolution. The proletariat of our country had to set itself the problem of establishing a real economic equality, which is the only security for the normal development of nations forming part of our workers and peasants' republic. We had to solve this prob-

lem in a country with limited economic resources.

Comrade Lenin once said that Soviet Russia, because of its geographical position, is a natural bridge between Europe and Asia. This is undoubtedly true. Our revolution had a double result. It reacted on the European proletariat in the sense that it made him believe in his own power and in his ability to seize power. Simultaneously, it reacted on the Oriental nations. Kautsky prophesied, after the 1905-1906 revolution, that the Russian revolution would awaken the nations of the Middle East and Asia to historical life. This prophecy has proved to be correct. After the October Revolution, 1917, Soviet Russia became the center of gravitation and attracted the

helped us to smash Dutor, Semenov, Koltchak, and Denikin, the leaders of the counter-revolution in the border countries. The notorious renegade Paul Levi, can ridicule the Bashkir and Kalmyk Communism as much as he pleases, but we know that the jokes of such gentlemen as Paul Levi, serve to show their colonisatory character.

Such clauses are characteristic of our constitution, and professors of bourgeois state law cannot understand this. For example, Monsieur Milyukov recently in a white-guard newspaper occupied himself with an investigation of the legal nature of the constitution of our workers' and peasants' Union and he expressed the opinion that it was without any legal foundation since it lacked the element

public property of the population of the U. S. S. R. According to the theory of bourgeois state law all the riches and natural resources are the property of that nation that exists on this bourgeois theory of law. Naturally the question of sea routes, ports, borders, and customs acquires enormous importance and is the source of armed conflicts between bourgeois states. The formation of the Soviet Union advanced a new theory of state law, where the question of borders has a secondary importance. In our Union a man from Murmansk has the same right to the Black Sea ports and the Donets Basin as a peasant from Poltava or a miner in the Donets coal basin. At the same time the populace of Odessa and the Don basin have the same rights to the Siberian gold mines as the Siberian peasant or a nomad from Turkestan. You understand comrades that the question of borders between states forming the Soviet Union, can have only an administrative importance in such a state of affairs, and cannot cause any conflicts.

The formation of our Union must be a powerful weapon of propaganda in the hands of our European parties, since it gives them the ability to compare the methods of solving the national question adopted by the Soviets and those applied by the bourgeois states. This is why our experience must become the property of all the European proletariat. I wish to conclude my speech with this generalization and I know that in the communist on the national question that will be formed at the Fifth Congress we shall be able to find those practical solutions that will stimulate the national movements in different countries and impart to them a revolutionary character. The time for declarations of a general character has passed; we have now a period of creative revolutionary work in the colonies and among national minorities. If we fulfil these tasks we will have created half the chances for the success of the international revolution to which we are devoted and which is guarded for the workers of the world by the Communist International. (Applause.)



A French Colonial Negro in the Service of French Imperialism

oriental nations to itself. This situation obliges the Russian Communist Party and the Russian proletariat to justify the hopes placed upon them by the Eastern nations. We know very well that we would never have succeeded in preserving the independence of the Soviet Republics in our present situation of capitalist encirclement had we not formed an united front between the oppressed nationalities and the proletariat from the Baltic Sea to the farthest Asiatic plains. The Russian Vendee deliberately chose the borderlands of the old Russian Empire for their offensive against the victorious proletariat of Moscow and Leningrad. And it was only the fact that we had behind us the sympathy of millions of the population in these borderlands that

of force, and therefore such a government with a variable composition cannot take upon itself any international obligations. Monsieur Milyukov considered that his legal analysis must create a fearful impression on the Western European bourgeois governments and withhold them from recognizing the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. However, comrades, the very fact that this element of force is lacking in the organization of our union forms the tremendous power of our moral influence over nationalities taking part in our Union.

The other means whereby we succeeded in uniting the different nationalities into one brotherly amalgamation was the socialization of the riches and natural resources of the country and converting them into the

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Cleaning House in the International

By O. Carlson

EXIT HOGLUND.

Editor's Note—The following is the first of a series of three articles by Comrade O. Carlson on the intense situation in a number of European Communist parties. The writer has been engaged for the last 18 months in active party work in the Scandinavian countries, in Germany and in Great Britain. He was also present at the Fifth Congress of the Communist International. He is, therefore, well equipped for his task of familiarizing the readers of the DAILY WORKER with what is going on in the Communist parties of Europe. The next articles will appear in the following issues of the magazine.

WO unto him who does not follow the decisions of the Comintern! Mistakes committed by the rank and file of the parties can be forgiven and forgotten, but not so in the case of the leadership. The International may not always be in a position to act as quickly or as drastically as some of our more eager members desire—but act it does once the proper objective and subjective conditions make it possible. Those who have been entrusted with the task of guiding and directing this world-wide revolutionary movement of ours are fully aware of the fact that Communist parties and Communist leaders are not made nor founded over night. They develop; they grow. It is only in the process of the struggle that the weak and strong, the demagogues and the sincere revolutionists are separated from each other. Each world congress of the C. I. has been a gathering of the ablest and best forces within the whole movement, where a critical examination was made of the strong and weak points of the movement, nationally and internationally. Each world congress has been the means of tightening up the movement, uniting it more and more into a **WORLD PARTY**. As this process has gone on we have witnessed the dropping off of many would-be revolutionary leaders. To the degree that our international has made actions and not words the criterion of membership and leadership within it, it has gained the confidence of larger masses of the exploited and has lost the approbation of phrasemongers, centrists and opportunists of all descriptions. Many of the well-known revolutionists of former days have fallen by the wayside. The last of these is Zeth Hoglund of Sweden, whose actions within the last few months in particular, have been of such a character that he has been excluded from the C. I.

Opportunism in the Swedish Party.

The fight within the Communist Party of Sweden against the opportunist deviations of Hoglund and his group have been going on for over three years, but had never become acute until within the past year. The E. C. of the C. I. has taken Hoglund to task many times for his attitude

on fundamental questions, trying in this way to have him see the error of his ways and to bring him and the whole of the party on the right track. Time and again he has given statements or declarations to the effect that he accepted the decisions of the International and would do all within his power to put them into effect. This he did as late as at the Fifth World Congress which was held this summer, altho immediately upon his return to Sweden he launched into a most vitriolic and dastardly attack upon the C. I. and in particular upon its real adherents in Sweden. All attempts at unity have failed, altho the C. I. was exceedingly lenient in the case—too lenient in the eyes of the writer.

"The executive committee of the Communist International is of the opinion that all possibilities of working together with Hoglund are at an end. By a persistent continuation of the false road which he is moving on he most certainly will put himself outside of the Communist International," declares an official statement from the praesidium of the C. I., dated August 11, addressed to the members of the C. P. S., in which it reviews the various actions of Hoglund that were contrary to the principles and tactics of the C. I.

Hoglund Expelled.

Less than a fortnight after the C. I. had issued the above statement, we find Hoglund officially excluded from the C. I. and the C. P. S. A statement issued by the representative of the E. C. in Sweden, dated August 23, declares: "Hoglund and those members of the C. E. C. who identified themselves with him are outside of the C. I. and the C. P. S., which even as formerly continues to remain a section of the C. I." The basic reasons for this action are that the party majority in the C. E. C. (Hoglund had four members, the minority three) had excluded the minority members from the party, altho the minority actually represented the big majority of the party membership; that the Hoglund majority on the C. E. C. refused to allow a referendum to take place on the question of accepting the decisions of the C. I. altho a far greater number of members had petitioned for such a referendum than was needed according to the statutes; that Hoglund gave out statements to the bourgeois and socialist papers which were direct lies relative to his own place on the party paper (the board of directors of the central organ of the party had decided to establish an editorial board of three—Kilbom, Hoglund and the representative of the C. I. to be responsible for the paper instead of Hoglund alone); that he refused to continue working on this basis but instead accepted a position on a syndicalist paper, editing one page in the name of his party group. The Hoglund group has been attempting to force a split within the party in such a fashion that those who were the supporters of the C. I. would leave the C. P. S. but in this it has not been successful. Not only that, but the Hoglund outfit has lost the central organ of the party, "Politiken," as well as the following daily, semi-weekly and weekly papers: Norrskensflamman, Västsvenska Kuriren, and Kalmar Lans Kuriren. The Communist Women's magazine Røda Roster and the Y. C. L. paper Stormlocken are also supporting the Comintern. Hoglund has on his side two weekly papers. His group have also issued notices that they intend beginning the publication of a new central organ for their group.

These are the bare facts in the case as seen in the most recent developments—but behind these facts lie a mass of interesting material which throws light upon the struggle and the split. What I want to do is to deal with this material, to explain the why and wherefore of the case, and in general, to see what lessons it may have for us. I shall begin with some of my personal experiences or observations.

Hoglund Supported Levi.

My first contact with the mighty

Hoglund, or Zeth—as he is called in the Scandinavian countries—took place at the time of the national convention of the Y. C. L. of Sweden, May, 1921. I had just come from Germany, where the C. P. was in the throes of a bitter internal struggle arising out of the now famous "March Action" of that year. Paul Levi, who up to then, had been the leader of the German party, had denounced the party and the central committee for its participation in the uprising. At a time when large sections of the workers in central and southern Germany were rising in armed revolt and when, more than ever before, it was necessary for the party to act as a unit, Levi resigned from the central committee, sabotaged the party decisions and issued articles and pamphlets attacking the party. Hoglund became an ardent supporter of Levi. In long leading editorials in "Politiken" he attacked the German party executive and praised Levi to the sky. At the Swedish League Convention he followed the same policy, using the Levi case as a means of attack against the more aggressive and militant elements within the league who demanded a more revolutionary policy. We were called "foolish and irresponsible youngsters," "putschists, suffering from Bakuninism," etc., etc. But the Y. C. L., despite the thunderings and threats of Hoglund took the road of the Comintern.

Just at that time there was a great deal of unemployment in Sweden. The party officialdom was not doing any too much to cope with the situation, altho the unemployed were not only willing but anxious to be given leadership and a program. They came in thousands to hear the Communist speakers. I spoke with Strom, the party secretary, about the unemployed problem. To my surprise he told me that the C. P. could get 15,000 members directly from the ranks of the unemployed at any time if it only made an attempt to get them. I wanted to know why the party was not drawing them into its ranks. He replied, "They can't pay any dues, so we won't let them in."

I had expected almost any other answer but this. Imagine, not allowing workers to join the party because they were unable to pay dues! How can a Communist party become a mass party under such conditions?

Last winter when I was in Sweden this same party secretary, as the leader of the Communist group in the Stockholm city council, brought in a motion to the effect that the city of Stockholm take the initiative in arranging for an Inter-Baltic States' Exposition in 1935. They wanted to advertise to the world the white-guard states like Finland, Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania. Of course, the motion carried. But it seems unbelievable that a Communist should vote for such a motion, much less introduce it. Nevertheless, it was Hoglund's right-hand man and most staunch supporter who did this. At about the same time there appeared two particularly remarkable articles in the Saturday supplements of "Politiken," official organ of the C. P., and of which Hoglund was the editor. The first was a two-page laudation of American prisons, but of Sing Sing in particular. Why, it was enough to cause anyone to want to go to the United States for the special purpose of gaining admission to Sing Sing. I wonder what some of our comrades who have made shorter or longer involuntary stays there have to say about it. The second article (clipped directly from a big bourgeois sheet in Great Britain) dealt with the wonderful work done by Scotland Yard in Britain and the Pinkertons in the United States. They were held as two of the greatest and finest achievements of mankind. Not a word was said about their role in spying upon workers' organizations, upon their tasks in framing-up revolutionists, in hounding them about from place to place, in intimidating workers and in general serving as mercenaries of the capitalists. At the time when General Von Seeckt had become the virtual dictator in Germany and was crushing all economic and politi-

cal organizations of the working class there appeared a lengthy article from Germany stating that now for the first time the German workers were really enjoying the eight-hour day. Never an editorial correction or statement on any of these glaring articles ever appeared, altho Hoglund's attention was called to them on more than one occasion.

Hoglund was and still is an important figure in the National Journalists' Association—an organization made up of the editors of all the capitalist papers in Sweden. Under his editorship the "Politiken" has in the last few years become an extremely "respectable" paper. Of course, the other papers attack it on occasion, but this is always done in a slightly sarcastic manner, and they inevitably refer to it as, "our worthy, the Communist contemporary." Time and again Hoglund refused to put able workers and Communists on the paper because they were not "journalists." Consequently, the paper featured scandals, murders and other sensational news, while the really pressing problems confronting the workers of Sweden were given scant attention and were dealt with in a few sentences or paragraphs on the inside pages.

Only a short time ago, Gustav Moller, secretary of the social-democratic party of Sweden, wrote a lengthy article wherein he maintains that Hoglund, despite his radical phrases is at heart a social-democrat. He is glad to see that Hoglund has been regaining his senses and is not allowing himself to be pulled about under orders from Moscow. Not only have many of the social-democrats spoken words of praise in honor of the valiant (!) fight which Hoglund has been waging against the "asiatics," but even bourgeois papers make him the savior of Swedish "culture and freedom."

For every paeon that is sounded by the socialists and the bourgeoisie on behalf of these "good and true tho mistaken men" we have a growing feeling of disgust on the part of the wide-awake sections of the workers. That is why every large industrial section where the C. P. is organized, has repudiated Hoglund and Strom. They say that their fine phrases are empty and cannot win the day. They are not afraid of being called "Moscovites," for their aim is to accomplish that which the Russians already succeeded in doing—to rule in their own class interest.

A Courageous Judge.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 12.—In refusing to grant an anti-picketing injunction to Gottlieb and Sieff, garment manufacturers at Jamaica on August 20, Supreme Court Justice MacCrack held that employers should not ask the courts for injunctions in labor disputes until all other remedies have been tried.

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THE DAWES' MAN IN GERMANY



Chancellor Marx.

POINCARÉ'S MAN IN HER-RIOT'S CABINET



General Nollet.

Letters From Moscow

By Anna Porter

(Continued from previous issue)

How else should I have known some nights ago that all over Moscow they were celebrating the 10th anniversary of the outbreak of war, with protest meetings against the capitalist preparations for the next outbreak. We could not get tickets for the meeting at which Trotsky spoke, but perhaps there was no more interesting one than that we did attend; a meeting of women delegates each representing a group of 20, and accredited to a permanent central body formed for the purpose of encouraging solidarity among the workers. These women filled the great white marble—or near-marble—pillared hall of the Moscow Central Labor Council, formerly a nobleman's club. With the exception of one man, all the speakers were women, among them a Chinese delegate to the Red Trade Union International. She spoke with the hardly suppressed violence of voice and gesture, of the woman still in subjection, while it seemed to me that the others, however impassioned, expressed a sense of liberation—liberation of their class rather than of their sex, for the one implies the other. After each address, the band played a few strains of the International, all rising and in the change of attitude relaxing and resting for the next address.

Suddenly the roll of drums was heard without the door, and way was made for a company of Young Pioneers, boys and girls, with their gorgeous red and gold banners and red neck-kerchiefs. Down the aisle they marched to the roll of their own drums, and up to the stage, where they formed in two long lines across it, while one of their number stepped forward and spoke for them. Great enthusiasm was shown for the little band, for these young people are the government pillars of the future. Two hundred thousand of them there are, enrolled throughout the country, with a large membership in Moscow. Their watchword is "Be prepared!" and they know very intelligently just what they must be prepared for—to stand for their class against the armed threat of the capitalist world without. Again the International, this time sung by the whole audience thru three long stanzas. I have never heard it so cheerfully sung, with no hint, in the tone, of the dismal and rebellious idea conveyed by the words; rather, a suggestion of happy fulfillment.

After a short intermission, the stage was cleared for a children's performance. A mixed group of boys and girls from Homes and Trade Union schools gave in song and dance, a very beautiful interpretation of the Carmagnole, which had to be repeated. A little play in dance and song was put on by the Young Pioneers, called "The Pioneers' Dream." The preliminary acting was spontaneous, and the dancing of flowers, butterflies, frogs, fish, etc., pretty and amusing, but this part might just as well have been anywhere in America. Then came an effective drill; the bare-legged girls, in

white blouses and short skirts carried sickles at their hips, or large army stars held high, the boys, stripped to the waist, swung huge hammers over their shoulders; and all went to work with an energetic rhythm. The whole little company then gave a marching drill in army fashion, with a great deal of snap. Finally a group of young people, gathered from the famine districts, from all sorts of alien races, gave songs in chorus from some of their own music. Two young boys sang together a strange barbaric thing, with plaintive unfamiliar intervals. They were in charge of a very unassuming leader, who led them out and simply indicated when they should begin, and then effaced himself. I should have mentioned that the children opened their program with an artistically sung memorial song for Lenin, whose huge portrait hung behind them, decorated with greens. Everywhere "Leninism" is the conspicuous inspiration, and in spite of Max Eastman, this is not a static conception; its very essence is flexibility.

About midnight, the International again, and when we came out, keyed up with the inspiration of it all, we found ourselves faced with an American movie thrown high on the wall of the building across the square. A beautiful girl on horse back in a wild country was being rescued from a low browed villain by a handsome officer. It seems to be a permanent free show, and not having paid for it, you can go on when you please without a sense of extravagance. Perhaps the workers sit at the windows of their noblemen's club, and view it at ease. They are run at a much slower tempo than our films. The next night as I passed, the electric army star still blazed above the labor temple and the sickle and hammer above its door, framed in scarlet bunting, and on the film canvass they were throwing anti-war propaganda in cartoon and text, while the great cobble-paved square was filled with thousands, standing or sitting cross-legged on the cobbles, in silent interest. And it is no pacifist propaganda, this anti-war protest, for the watchword of the Workers' Government, like that of the Young Pioneers, and like that of every government, but with more sincerity of purpose, is "Be prepared."

Yesterday, I just missed entrance to the Lenin Mausoleum in the Red Square, with a contingent of correspondents, to whom, with some nerve, I should have attached myself had I known in time. Every day at 5 P. M. long lines of the devout assemble at the doorway opposite, where permits are given. Instead, I was shown about the Kremlin, (which is now difficult of access) by Mrs. Fischer of the Children's Improvement Committee whose office is there in a beautiful old 16th Century palace, and who sacrificed her valuable time to go about with me in the hot sun, and through the state room of the palace. But alas, I could not enter the proud of old churches with their picturesquely-massed domes and towers, whose som-

berly beautiful interiors I remember of old.

Leaving the Kremlin gate, I saw long lines of marching citizens with scarlet banners and bunting, with portraits of Lenin and Marx, and texts and slogans, pouring in from all directions and massing for a great demonstration march. My way lay with theirs, so I paralleled them on the side-walk. Companies of soldiers, companies of workers, of women, of students, of Young Pioneers,—school and gymnasium groups, down to the smallest tots, who marched as valiantly as their elders through the hot sun and the long hours. In front of the Comintern, where an official group was gathered on a high balcony, each company halted for salutes and "yells", for like our own youths, each group has its yell. I dropped out for awhile and had lunch at a small cafe, and when I came out, they they were still passing. On they went, past the Moscow Soviet, where the saluting and yelling was repeated, while the bands played continuously the "International." Long ranks of mounted troops passed, blocks of them; each time I thought the end had come, more swung into sight around the bend of the street. Finally, I gave up my review of the Labor parade and went home to rest, while they seemed to go on endlessly,—and I hope this is symbolic—in their great demonstration against Capitalist war.

This morning, in an aimless ramble, I skirted the walls of the Kremlin in

the little terraced parks of the park that surrounds them. The park-strip was full of people but most of them were occupied, in a leisurely way. Children played about under the trees. The long grass and weeds had just been cut with the traditional sickle, and students and young intellectuals lay about reading or discussing with open books. It had a restful withdrawn atmosphere, very pleasant in contrast with the confusion of the streets; for everywhere I go,—in the streets, the shops, the offices and bureaus,—I feel that things are out of order, and that everyone is working every hard to get them in order again. The streets are kept clean, nothing is really disordered, I find plan and system everywhere, but there is the feeling you have at home when the rugs are up and the furniture moved into useless corners and you sit on the chair-arms. But you know it is getting into order, and you don't mind for awhile. There is a sense of impermanence and transition with a clear object ahead. Moscow is getting into order,—Russia is getting into order,—you feel that everywhere, in spite of what seems to be—and is—confusion.

A company of red soldiers, in dust-colored uniforms and peaked caps with the army-star in front, and with camping blankets slung across their shoulders, have just passed by, singing lustily, and in their wake a clearing thunder-shower is sweeping up the street.

NEW CULTURE

(Continued from page 2)

ceeding the proletarian—the Metaphysical, the Theological, the Linguistic—were long-distance views of life. Concrete aspects were overlooked as insignificant; common life suffered accordingly. Proletarian culture alone is potent to make us realize the large significance of common things. The great lesson of Darwin's life work: "The cumulative importance of infinitely little things" is also a true basis for our Use-Culture. Bygone cultures declared with contempt that the toiler's life was an infinitely little thing, but they knew not the cumulative importance of infinitely little things! Hence their perverse bungling.

The Nouveau Regime is well on its way. No longer shall it be legitimate to assail Superior Brains with a formerly just condemnation; "tho ye boast an hundred wise ones amongst ye, what shall it profit me, too hard-

driven as I am for the enjoyment of culture and wisdom." Culture versus Life shall one day simply become an apt phrase for denoting the colossal mistakes of caste-rule. Henceforth our ideal shall be a social democracy guided by a sociologic culture generously devoted to the discussion, analysis and solution of life's daily problems. Lilies must be made to bloom otherwheres than on dung hills.

In the humanized tomorrow, no man of genius will repeat but with deep humiliation those callous sentences of Oscar Wilde's:

"The poor are poor creatures and must be hewers of wood and drawers of water. They are really the dung hill out of which men of genius and artists grow like flowers. Their function is to give birth to genius and nourish it. They have no other raison d'etre."

Haven't they?



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